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52 (2)



*Robert Lenox?*

NEW YORK.

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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE MOST CELEBRATED

VOYAGES,  
TRAVELS, AND DISCOVERIES,

FROM THE

TIME OF COLUMBUS

TO THE

PRESENT PERIOD.

---

*"Non opis inde tulit collectas sedula flores."*

*Ovidi*

---

By WILLIAM MAJOR, LL.D.

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TRAVELS  
ROUND THE WORLD,

PERFORMED BY

SEA AND LAND,

in the Years 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771,

BY

M. DE PAGÈS,

CAPTAIN IN THE FRENCH NAVY, ETC.

---

FEW particulars of the life of this amiable voyager and traveller are known in this country, beyond what we gather from his works. He has studiously thrown a veil over characters and transactions, in which he probably conceived the public would feel little interest; and even of himself, he has said much less than we could wish to know. He acknowledges, however, that some private views, united with the calls of duty as an officer, to tempt him to explore the Indian seas and a western navigation, and after that to extend his researches into other quarters. He had early imbibed a taste for travelling, from reading the relations of such as had visited strange countries; and to qualify himself for emulating their labours, and distinguishing himself in the same career.

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reer, he inured himself to habits of life, ~~and~~ and severe; a course of discipline, however, which he confesses was imposed on him by necessity rather than embraced by choice, as he had neither the fortune nor credit to travel in a style of splendour and elegance.

After performing the expeditions which form the subject of the following pages, he retired to his favourite seat in the beautiful valley of Baradair in the Island of St. Domingo, where he resided with his family, and enjoyed his favourite simplicity of manners, at a distance from the turbulence of the world. But that island has long ceased to be the seat of tranquillity or joy, and though it is known that M. de Pagés was alive there in 1799 and that he has since come forward as a writer, one of the most remarkable revolutions which ever astonished or distracted mankind, the history of his life is no farther before the public.

M. Pagés having found an opportunity of gratifying his predilection for travelling, and of realizing some of the schemes he had formed, embarked at Rochfort in 1766, for the island of St. Domingo; and after dispatching his business there, sailed from Cape François in a French vessel bound for New Orleans, on the last day of June 1767.

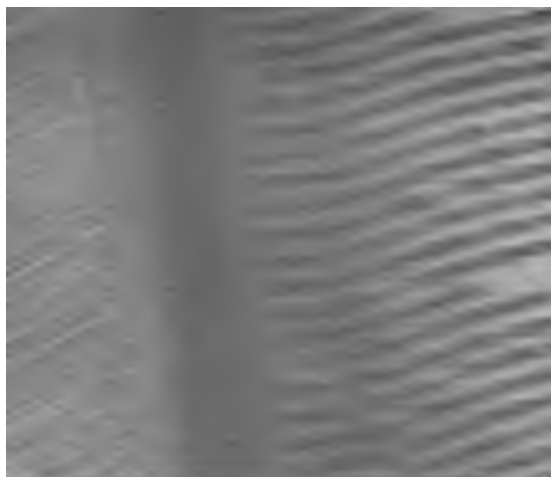
Having reached the coast of Cuba, they proceeded in quest of the Isles de Palumas, and sailed through the channel which separates them from the main. After descrying Havana they stood off the coast, and stretching across the Gulf of Florida, they were detained by calms and saw multitudes of gold fishes, about five feet long, of the most beautiful variety of colour sporting in those seas.



As freshening, they came to soundings  
 the river Mobile and the south-east  
 the Mississippi. Our author was sur-  
 and that the water of the latter river  
 its freshness and colour two or three  
 on the shore. The current is very strong,  
 requires some skill in navigation to steer  
 clear from danger.

They were greatly annoyed by swarms of mos-  
 quitoes and sand-flies, myriads of which cover the  
 marshy banks of the Mississippi. The  
 surface of tall undulating reeds would  
 have led a delightful prospect, had not the  
 presence of the pernicious insects  
 which they gave shelter. The fresh breeze of  
 the day banishes the mosquitoes to their co-  
 ver among the reeds; but as if man was doomed  
 to importunity from insects in this place,  
 gnats supply their place, from which  
 the reeds are the only protection.

They sailed about ten leagues up the river,  
 to the termination of that branch  
 towards the south-east entrance of the Missis-  
 sippi. Further up, the country began to rise above  
 the level of the river, and the scenery gradually  
 more magnificent. The banks were  
 clothed with trees of prodigious size which, with  
 the wild luxuriance of plants and under-  
 growth, formed a mass of vegetation impervious to  
 the sun. Among the most beautiful  
 feathered tenants of the river and its banks  
 were the heron and the cardinal: the note of the  
 heron equally sweet and melodious with that of  
 the warbler in Europe. Many aquatic  
 animals were in the stream, and exercise their na-  
 tural instincts.



and savage natives by land or water, in or in the precarious toils of hunting. As having a little recovered from began to make enquiries respecting ability of travelling by land to New Orleans, learning that the last French settler, Nachitoches, was only seven leagues from the first Spanish port of Adaés, he undertake this perilous journey.

For the first time among a people, give the harsh appellation of savages, their manners are more simple, and actions more manly and bold than ours, took a pleasure in contemplating us, their persons, and their mode of life, and they possessed a phlegmatic serenity in every situation and event, perilous or adverse. In both sexes, the features were heavy, without, however, showing stupidity or insensibility. Their dress more than what decency required, was rendered indispensable. A piece of cloth tied round the waist is the common dress of both sexes; but on the female it descends to the calf of the leg.

As, having rested at New Orleans, we embraced the opportunity of sailing in a small canoe, which a merchant had traded with the Indians in the neighbourhood of Nachitoches. This vessel was about twenty feet long and four wide, composed of a single piece of bark. She carried eight persons, five of whom were rowers; the master, the proprietor, and the passenger.

As we sailed up the river, they observed extensive fields of indigo and Indian corn, with various

rious delicious fruits in abundance. They passed several handsome houses and gardens, belonging to French planters; and a few leagues farther, came to a German colony, whose industry was conspicuous. They next came to two districts of Acadian refugees, who being the last settlers, were not in the comfortable circumstances of the rest.

To the extremity of the Isle of New Orleans, at Lake Ponchartrain, is reckoned thirty leagues from the capital; and this space is wholly covered with a border of plantations, almost connected with each other.

After some days sailing, they arrived at a considerable French settlement, called Pointe Coupée, where they raise tobacco. The surrounding country is pretty populous, and has a communication by several lakes with other settlements. Higher up, they came to a savage village, the inhabitants of which cultivate Indian corn in summer, and follow the chase in winter. One of the savages they had taken into their canoe, having lately lost his wife, retired one day to mourn over his departed friend, when he unexpectedly espied his daughter, about twelve years of age, swimming in the river with her companions. Overwhelmed with grief, he turned from a sight that awakened his keenest recollections, when the young savage, perceiving his affliction, immediately quitted her amusement, and sought the solitude of her hut.

This village consists of about sixty huts, which, like other savage habitations, are constructed of large trees placed circularly in the ground, and meeting at the top in form of a cone. The interstices are filled up with leaves and branches, plastered

ver with mud; the fire is made in the of the floor; and round the area stands a bench, covered with a mat of reeds, which or a bed.

nanfion of the chief is furrounded with a gallery, supported on pillars, thatched with leaves, and in this he enjoys the fresh air. He receives his tribes in assembly. Here too, he pays his hospitality to strangers; whose arrival in the village is announced by a scream from the natives that first happen to perceive them. The chief and principal men then assemble, and pay a token of welcome. A present is generally made by the visitors of a bottle of liquor, and an adequate return is always made in fruit, and fowls. Our traveller says he was better treated by these savages than he had ever been in Europe, to whom he was a stranger.

The men of this nation are tall and personable. They pay much deference and respect to the aged; and are very early; and without being addicted to jealousy are extremely affectionate to their wives. Polygamy is allowed, but seldom practised; and a regard for conjugal fidelity on the female side is the chastity observable among savage nations. In some measure, the intercourse that subsists between the sexes, the nature of their modes of life. War, hunting, and fishing, are the constant occupations of the men; while the care of the cultivation of the soil devolves on the women. Each sex has its separate pursuits; and an attention to the support of their families, leaves little room for vicious indulgences, or criminal attach-

In domestic life order is well preserved the reciprocal duties are performed in the endearing manner. Their courtesy to strangers and the little apprehension they entertain of enemies, give an exalted idea of their generosity and courage. In the course of different expeditions the French, as well as the Spaniards, have experienced their valour in the field.

In their extensive peregrinations, during hunting season, they encounter perils and hardships which appear almost incredible to an unaccustomed European. Neither the impetuous currents of their rivers, nor the savage asperities of a wild and uncultivated soil, can damp their ardour in the chase.

M. de Pagés says that the Mississippi, upon which they were again proceeding, may be pronounced with the largest and most beautiful river in the universe. After ascending eight hundred leagues from its mouth, its channel is so contracted, that it is impossible to imagine how far it is from its source. Its water is the sweetest and most palatable in the world; and it presents all possible varieties of picturesque scenery from the most simple to the most sublime. The chief rivers which pour their tributary waters into this noble stream, are the Red and Black Mississippi, and the Fair rivers. It communicates with various lakes in Canada, and thither it is practicable to ascend in a canoe, with little interruption.

Our author observes, that the force of the current was always great, and in some particular currents they were sometimes plying with all their strength for half an hour without advancing a couple of yards. The toil of rowing, indeed, was ve-

vere; but, to the eye of taste, the features of banks, which successively opened, were so beautiful or grand, that lassitude was less felt.

In their slow, but persevering ascent against the current, they passed, from time to time, houses and dairies of the English, as well as French families, who had relinquished the bustle and bustle of the world, for the peaceful retirement of the woods. This propensity is more natural to man than is generally allowed. Many are the instances of persons who have voluntarily withdrawn from the restraints of civilized life, and embraced with freedom the habits and customs of the Indian; but seldom is it, that a savage has become so attached to our customs and manners, as not to sigh for his original independence and exemption from artificial wants.

At the distance of eighty leagues from the mouth of the Mississippi, they arrived at the confluence of the Red River, up which they sailed, and bid adieu to the noble scenery which had so long charmed their sight. This stream was comparatively languid and mean; the woods appeared dwarfish, and the soil ungenial.

Having navigated Red River for several days, they came to a fall about eight feet high, in the vicinity of which are a number of French families who intermarry with the natives. Here they were obliged to unload, and haul their vessels up with much labour. Proceeding about two leagues farther, they met with a similar interruption, and had the same vexatious task to repeat.

After three more days sailing, they came to a third fall, above which was a large sheet of water called Muddy Lake. As the water was only a few inches deep in this space, and the banks

muddy and intersected by roots and trunks of trees, they found great difficulties in surmounting this navigation. Scarcely had this been accomplished, before they fell in with a current so extremely rapid, that the slightest deviation from the direct line of the stream, would have been inevitable destruction.

Having passed this without any accident, they came to an accumulation of trees and branches across the stream, which forms the principal obstruction to the navigation of the Red River. To have opened a passage here must have been, at best, a very tedious business; and being now within league of Nachitoches, our traveller determined to proceed by land.

The woods began to appear frequented, and plantations of Indian corn and tobacco shewed that some settlement was near. They soon came to a palisaded square, which serves as a fort to the settlement; beyond which stood a number of little wooden houses, which, with some others scattered over the vicinity, constitutes the whole of the French settlement on this part of the Red River.

Our traveller took up his lodging here with the proprietor of the canoe; but was very poorly accommodated. The air of this place is contaminated to such a degree by the horrid stench arising from the urine and excrement of the alligators, that even the biscuit had the taste of rotten mud from this abominable effluvia.

Nachitoches is computed to be one hundred and forty leagues from New Orleans. It is of small extent, but very populous, and the inhabitants are much inured to labour and fatigue. Hunting the bear is one of their favourite pursuits; but



chiefly practised in winter, when that animal is particularly fat. Having discovered his den, which is generally in some hollow tree, the hunter darts a firebrand into the hole; and when the bear, frantic with rage and terror, makes his way from his den, he is shot through the head with a bullet.

L. de Pagés, having spent three days at this place, prepared to set out for the Spanish settlement of Adaés, about seven leagues distant; and engaged one of the Creoles for his guide, who had a countenance as dismal, and manners as brutal, as could well be conceived.

Their road lay through thick woods, over a very rugged surface. Being much wearied, they halted at the hut of a baptized Indian, who kindly received them, and granted them the best accommodations for rest and refreshment that his humble circumstances would allow. But bread was not to be had for money; and our traveller, after suffering, to an extreme degree, the pinchings of real want, determined to proceed to the settlement, where he was entertained in the house of a subaltern, and fared somewhat better, though far from abundantly.

The post of Adaés consists of about forty mean huts, constructed of stakes driven into the ground. There is a kind of fort, called the Presidio; and, at a little distance, stand a church and a convent of Franciscans.

Water is extremely scarce, and this unfortunate deficiency, joined to the natural indolence of the people, often reduces them to the last necessity. Their chief subsistence is Indian corn, of which they make a sort of cake. This, indeed, is the native food of the people of New Spain.

iant.

The Indians, in this vicinity, are distinguished for their bravery and boldness. Under the immediate pressure of hunger have been known to divide their last morsel with the first stranger that claimed their property. But to counterbalance those good qualities they are proud, and addicted to falsehood and treachery.

Making free with the property of others is common to almost all savage nations, and arises from an impulse to gratify some want, or passion, which is obeyed before the reason has time to act. This principle, too, may be reinforced by the little value they attach to private property; for, it must be owned, that they are as ready to give as to take.

The half-savage Spaniards of this section dress in the most fantastic manner. They are chiefly a kind of irregular cavalry, and receive an allowance of a piastra a day; but whatever owing to the tawdry expensiveness of the uniform, or their idle and sluggish disposition, pay is barely equal to their subsistence. Intervals of public service are employed in the pursuit of which they are particularly fond; in their exploits, of a civil, military, or domestic nature.

Their horses' trappings are very clumsy, but well adapted for their destination. The blinkers are not less than fifty pounds in weight; composed of four massy iron bars, in form of a cross, which confine the limbs in a position, unlooked graceful among the Spaniards, but so painful to a novice, that our traveller could

elling in his legs, and had almost an entire  
ation of his joints, from the use of such pon-  
is accoutrements. With all the extrava-  
e, however, of his appearance, the Spaniard  
excellent horseman, and when completely  
oped and mounted, never failed to remind  
uthor of the days of chivalry.

According to the best information M. de Pagés  
l receive, Mexico was distant no less than  
undred and fifty leagues; and the second  
ish settlement was nearly half that space, by  
d almost impassable, and intersected by rivers  
eat magnitude. It seemed that small par-  
of savages sometimes undertook and accom-  
ed this perilous journey; but it was deemed  
y imprudent to attempt it with fewer than  
r twelve persons in company.

us precluded from proceeding, unless he  
l form a kind of caravan, our traveller acci-  
lly heard that the governor of the province,  
was recalled to Mexico, at that time lay ill,  
t fifty leagues distant, at a place called Na-  
och. This gentleman he resolved to join,  
o throw himself on his protection. Accord-  
he set out with a civil, but roguish, Mexi-  
for his guide; and travelled through an  
ably diversified country, extremely woody,  
nterspersed with beautiful meadows. The  
ipal animals they saw were roebucks, and a  
re race of wolves, or wild dogs.

. de Pagés, since his departure from New  
ins, had accustomed himself to sleep in the  
air; but the nights becoming cold, while  
lays continued very hot, he caught a fever  
e he had half accomplished his journey,  
h being attended at every accession with a

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C

violent

violent giddiness, Providence, he says, alone preserved him from tumbling from his horse, or dashing against the branches of the trees that projected over the path.

On his arrival at Naquadoch, he soon recovered his health; and had the pleasure to meet with a kind reception from the governor, to whom he addressed himself; but provisions being scarce here, he found himself under the disagreeable necessity of returning to Adaés, in order to procure a supply.

Being unable to engage a guide, or companion, on his way back, he set out alone; and often, during his journey, says, he had reason to admire the visible exercise of the paternal care of the Almighty. He now led the life of a savage in its most unpleasant sense; and was exposed to dangers of every kind from the wild beasts, and from the more dreaded natives.

One day, when he had alighted from his mule, on purpose to refresh himself, he was suddenly accosted by two female Indians, who begged for some maize. Our traveller shared with them what little he had; and soon after they returned, and by way of testifying their gratitude, made him a present of some cakes made of wild fruit. He afterwards fell in with the men of the same village; and though he felt it impossible to divest himself of apprehension, he was agreeably deceived by finding them friendly, and ready to assist and direct him.

Next night he committed himself to sleep, with his mule tied to the stump of a tree. About midnight he awoke, and was going to remove his beast to a new pasture; but, to his extreme confusion, found he was gone. In this dilemma, he

collected resolution enough to rush into  
woods by moon light; and after half an  
search, had the good fortune to see his  
mule grazing on the sloping bank of a rivulet;  
after various fruitless efforts, in which his  
mule was in a dreadful state of suspense, he at  
last got hold of the animal.

Pagés having accomplished his journey,  
having procured a stock of provisions for his in-  
travels, he again turned his face towards  
Mexico. In his way back, he had a proof of  
the docility of his mule. Having arrived on the  
bank of a little river, which was much swollen  
in, he boldly pushed into the channel;  
when he got half way over, his mule refused  
to go, and at last became furious. Giving way  
to the obstinacy so natural to this animal, he  
allowed himself to be carried back to the bank;  
thinking that he might possibly have mistaken  
the proper passage, he laid the bridle on the mule's  
head and giving him the spur, left him to pur-  
sue his own course. The beast instantly quitted  
the bank, and taking a new direction, passed the  
river with ease and safety; whereas, had he sub-  
mitted to be forced, it is not unlikely but both  
would have lost their lives.

Afterwards, our traveller alighted to take some  
rest, and had left his mule tied to a tree,  
for a few minutes; when returning to him, he  
saw the animal rearing and foaming, and beset  
by a swarm of bees as darkened the very air.  
With difficulty he rescued him from the attacks  
of these determined little creatures; and finding  
that nothing in the river did not allay the pain  
his beast felt from the stings of the bees,

he pushed him on at a brisk pace, and brought on a perspiration, which had the desired effect.

On M. de Pagé's arrival at Naquadoch, he found the governor was preparing for his journey, and in order to be ready himself, he purchased a couple of mules.

Here our author relates an anecdote which displays the generosity of savages in the most striking light. A poor man wishing to visit the settlement of San Antonio, applied to their party, praying maintenance and protection. His petition was rejected as unreasonable by the majority, and an individual could not pretend to render the service required. But the neighbouring savages hearing of the poor man's distress, not only found him a horse and provisions for the journey, but conducted him to the confines of the settlement. Such are the virtues of people we defame by calling savages, and which Europeans may blush for falling so infinitely short of. Their passions, it must be confessed, are wild and irregular, and not always under the guidance of reason; but no sooner do the first sallies of the mind subside, than compassion, generosity, friendship, and gratitude resume their place; and more than compensate for those excesses into which a momentary fervour of blood has sometimes precipitated them.

Being on the point of commencing a long journey, where novelty might be expected in every scene, our traveller was so much pleased with the idea, that it banished from his thoughts the ills with which it was probable their path might be strewed.

They set out on the 2d of November in the retinue of the governor, being in all fifteen persons,

h many mules and horses. Two days  
r departure, they had the misfortune to  
ed in a meadow on the borders of a  
let, by a heavy fall of rain, which ren-  
: soil so spongy, that the cattle sunk in  
bellies. After the roads became dry  
r them to advance, they soon came up  
l savage villages, called Tegas de San  
lere the Indians cultivate large quanti-  
aize, and seem to prefer agriculture to  
uncertain produce of the chase. Blessed  
advantages of a warm climate and a  
soil, they receive from the unsolicited  
nature a great proportion of their sub-  
and hence they have less necessity for  
od.

ay, a party of those Indians on horse-  
ed the caravan out of respect to the go-  
nd seemed eager to display their skill in  
s, and the fleetness and agility of their  
Our traveller observes, that the Hercu-  
of the savage, his gun leaning over the  
his plaid, or blanket, floating carelessly  
naked shoulders, and streaming in the  
med an appearance unrivalled by the  
estrian statues of antiquity.

it days more they arrived at Trinity ri-  
h, though of considerable breadth, was  
ithout difficulty. However, many of  
its of far inferior magnitude, consider-  
eded their progress, and put them to  
igue and hardship.

natures of a savage country are almost  
ere the same. Extensive forests, fine sa-  
ills, rivers, and vales, alternately pre-  
mselves. But liberty and independence

dwell here; and the love of nature will eye such scenes, however wild, with a complacent regard.

In the province of Tegus, particularly on the banks of its rivers, grow noble forests of oaks and cypresses, which, singly viewed, have often a very picturesque appearance. Roebucks were seen in flocks; and unawed by man, every animal seemed to consider itself as the denizen and the master of the soil: even the birds, which are naturally timid, perched on the backs of the mules.

In their intervals of repose, they amused themselves in hunting the roebuck and wild turkeys; and, in the course of their march, shot several bears, whose flesh they found good and palatable. In the woods they found chefnuts, and saw many plants of the vine in its natural and uncultivated state.

Many traces of horned cattle were observed. These were originally tame; but having long since fled from the controul of man, roam in large herds over all the plains. Hunting the wild bull is one of the favourite diversions of this country, and, occasionally, the cavalry attached to the caravan pursued it, when it fell in their way.

M. de Pagés says, that though he preferred animal food to Indian corn, his stomach was so relaxed by a new mode of life, that it could not digest either. Had he used them together, it might have been more salutary; but as the success of hunting was precarious, they lived on flesh when they could procure it, and saved the corn for emergencies.

Having crossed the Red River, they came into a country well supplied with game of different

This track consists of extensive plains, intersected



d by streams of various magnitude, the which are sprinkled with tufts of wood, aromatic plants unknown in Europe. reached the river Guadaloupe, they ged to pass it on rafts; and in four days saw plantations of Indian corn, and uits. Here they were shewn a root re-a turnip, a small slice of which has a effect. On the last day of November ed in safety at the settlement of San having travelled two hundred and fifty

our author remained at this post, the encensed against the governor, on account estraints he had imposed on their traffic French, made an irruption, and carried undred horses. The alarm being given, on mounting, made a pursuit of one eagues, without being able to come up enemy. But as they were returning, at savages fell upon them, and after a est, the Spaniards were worsted, with le loss.

n Antonio stands on a plain on the a small river. The different avenues the settlement are defended by large , while the houses are built in such a to serve the purpose of walls. But the f the place is very inconsiderable, either or numbers.

tlement, however, is very pleasant, and is an agreeable prospect. The houses o nearly two hundred, great part of built of stone. The roofs have a kind a terrace, which, in a country where a falls, seems to be pretty durable.

In

In San Antonio, a Spanish colony from Camero is settled. Their principal employ is to rear horses, mules, cows, and sheep. cattle commonly roam in the woods: and once in two months are collected together, they are subjected to hunger and confinement render them tame. Such of the inhabitants are at pains to prevent their herds from running wild, possess sometimes five or six thousand of cattle.

These people are excellent horsemen and terous hunters. The keen eye which the of close and minute attention has bestowed them, is truly surprising. Discovering, per in the morning, that one of their cattle has ed in the night, they examine the inclined tion of the grass, and trace it sometimes t distance of fifteen or twenty leagues, before give over the pursuit.

In their war with the Indians, this ex nicety of sight is still of greater consequence but as each party is on its guard against the prizes of the other, and both have the same tives to conceal the direction of their march flight, it is usual to set fire to the sward as retreat, and to leave a wilderness in their re

In the neighbourhood of this settlement four missions, consisting of a couple of Franciscans each. In the houses of those missions several Indian converts are maintained, with wives and families, and the profits of their labours are applied to the emolument of the mission.

The rules of those missions are nearly the same with such as are established by the Jesuits in Paraguay: but the disciples of St. Ignatius are much more liberal and conciliating to the

elytes than the followers of St. Francis  
sirs.

Spaniards practise great cruelties on the  
Indians. As soon as a savage has been  
he is bound hand and foot, and carried to  
presence of the missionary, where threats,  
fasting, gentleness, and, last of all,  
are used to tame and civilize the man-  
the prisoner; who, after being instructed  
essential points of religion, is admitted  
to baptism.

Pagés lodged here in the family of an  
who had been the companion of his  
from Adasés, and for whom, on account  
of many excellent qualities, he contracted a  
friendship. By conforming to the plain  
manners of the natives, he ingratiated  
himself with them, and they seemed to please  
him with the idea, that he intended to settle  
in the country. They tried to encourage him to  
relations with them; and had he been dis-  
posed to have gained the affections of their daugh-  
ter, he says, could have had fairer op-  
portunities, as they all ate and slept in the same  
house. But, however much he admired their  
gentle manners, and the beauty of their  
the strong partialities for his native soil  
to be subdued.

In a view to the continuation of his jour-  
ney, Pagés purchased a horse, three mules,  
a considerable quantity of provisions. In  
order to pay his debts, and at the same time to  
take money he carried with him, he parted  
with some of his linen, an article highly valued  
in the country, as his stock, however, had been lessened by  
the necessity of a Creole; yet so strongly are  
the

the native Indians impressed with a sense of moral rectitude, that a friend of the offender, gave him a bill of exchange on Mexico, as a compensation for the theft. He observes that the more of man is in direct proportion to his birth and consequence in the world, and that innocent and ingenuous manners diminish progressively: from the native of the woods to the villager, Indian, Creole, and Spaniard, the last of whom is the least amiable of the whole. In all his peregrinations, he says, that he preferred living with the Indians to the Spaniards; and that he had reason to be satisfied with his predilection, as he never received injury or injustice from those simple people.

On the 17th of December they set out from San Antonio, and their military guard having quitted them, it was now necessary to be vigilant, particularly as they were apprized that a party of warlike Indians infested the road.

In their progress they met with many crocodiles from the rivers and the badness of the roads, and after a journey of ten days they arrived at the village of Rheda, situated on the river Rio Grande, which, next to the Mississippi is the most considerable river in those regions. They then passed in a ferry-boat, and now the country began to improve, and to be more populous. The tops of high mountains were seen at a distance, and as nothing of this kind had appeared before, they gave a degree of novelty to the landscape.

Having passed the rapid currents of Salt Lake, the company was attacked by a violent flux of gas issuing from the mineral waters they had encountered in this track, which had such a potent

animals were tormented with the  
 Here are several hot springs, re-  
 and bitter to the taste; yet such  
 they were obliged to use.

ounds abound in the mesquite, or  
 nt, while the heights are covered  
 hrubs, of which there are various  
 fied in the shape and size of their

istance on their left appeared the  
 ara and Luigana, surrounded by a  
 alets. On the west they saw the Ta-  
 a, a mountain of a conical figure,  
 to be inaccessible even to the goat,  
 e difficult path. The top, however,  
 a fruitful plain, well supplied with  
 entifully stocked with cattle, which  
 within the bounds of this singular  
 a house built across the upper end

h of January, 1768, they arrived at  
 hundred and sixty leagues distant  
 tonio. This is a pretty large and  
 vn, occupied both by Indians and  
 The churches and squares are not  
 d the streets are broad and clean.

of merchants have fixed their resi-  
 because it is the chief mart for In-  
 ions. The Spaniards, under an as-  
 enerosity, are both illiberal and self-  
 , they have all the pride and stateli-  
 e, without the noble and generous  
 he genuine Spaniard.

the first time in his travels, our au-  
 ith excellent wheaten bread. The  
 roduce many of the European fruits  
 and

and vegetables; and the climate seems to be of the most delightful in the world.

M. de Pagés assisted at the feast of Candles which is celebrated at Sartille, with much solemnity; but a description of the fopperie superstition, which we have so often had occasion to repeat, may on this occasion be dispensed with. This festival lasted three days, during which good Catholics, it appears, made themselves ridiculous as possible; for gallantry constituted the principal part of their performances.

Here M. de Pagés bid an adieu for ever to his faithful Indian friend of San Antonio. The wearied zeal and attachment of this man seem to have made an indelible impression on our author's mind. He hired another servant in his place, but was not fortunate enough to find one possessed of the same good qualities.

On the 10th of February, they continued their journey; and as they were now entering a country liberally supplied with all the necessities of life, they were relieved from the burden of carrying their provisions.

Having reached the mine of Charcas, in the vicinity of which stands a neat little town, the governor fell ill; and our traveller with reluctance, which was mutual, took his leave; he had still two hundred and fifty leagues to travel before the end of March.

When they arrived at Venan, an Indian village, they saw the heads of twelve persons upon poles, who had been executed by the Spaniards on account of a late insurrection, and houses raised to the ground; while their relations were sent into exile.

producing, if any thing can, a reformation in the conduct and principles of the latter. The author makes various remarks on the good of exile; but as they are sufficiently obvious the punishment is just, we need not dwell on this head.

Spaniard, whom M. de Pagés hired at Saragossa a man of a suspicious character, he obliged to use several precautions to prevent robbery. While he travelled in company with the governor he was safe; but now he had no longer to apprehend from various causes. However, the state of the country to which he advanced was totally different, and he could find no house of accommodation to lodge at night.

On the 2d day of his journey he arrived at the famed Mines of Potosi, near which is a fine well-built town of the same name, surrounded by beautiful gardens. The streets are laid out; the public buildings magnificent, the people opulent. But the Indians seemed miserably oppressed throughout the whole province and seem reluctantly to bear their yoke.

The surrounding country is full of mineral wealth, and still there is a great deal of real, and concealed poverty; for the facility with which money is acquired, induces habits of dissipation which lead to distress.

After spending two days at Potosi, he resumed his journey, and passed through a pleasant country, most agreeably varied, and well cultivated. The Indians, at whose houses he always took up his



*Roberts*  
(NEW)



high our traveller entered the capital  
 ft one hundred feet broad, and three  
 5. It rests on a series of arches, kept  
 at repair, which give a free passage to  
 waters of the lake. The city of Mexi-  
 at six leagues in circumference, and is  
 only by barriers in the form of turnpike

ets in general are broad, run in straight  
 are adorned with elegant houses, three  
 lories high. The public buildings are  
 nificent; and the walks, squares, and  
 re delightful.

the fine arts, particularly painting and  
 are cultivated by the Indians, with no  
 cess. But of all the trades carried on  
 nystry of the goldsmith is held in the  
 ute, and most encouraged, though their  
 ces in this way are more solid than  
 Silver is so very common, that the  
 Mexicans plate their carriage wheels,  
 heir horses with it.

rious ostentation of the grandees, the  
 ice of their houses, the splendour of  
 ture, and the number of their domest-  
 ire to impress the traveller with the  
 eas of Mexican wealth. But in pro-  
 one class is rich, the other classes are  
 wretched, more, however, from de-  
 and extravagance than any political or  
 veniences.

our author's residence here, the inquisi-  
 e discipline is exercised with great se-  
 lered several persons to be whipped  
 ie streets, and among the rest a couple  
 v women, the victims of an absurd and  
 D 2 cruel

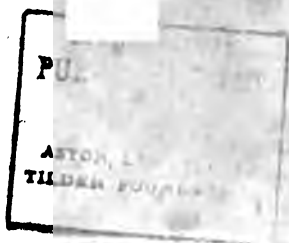




Pl. 10.

*Gift of an Indian to his M<sup>ty</sup>. 1797.*

*Published Aug<sup>r</sup>. 1. 1797 by E. Newbery corner of St. Pauls.*



PUL

ASTON, L.  
TILDER HOUSE

onesty, by endeavouring to ride off with his mules. He made a lame apology, and to ascribe the appearances, which were to gainst him, to accident; but our traveller himself on his guard against his future mans; and being arrived within twenty of Acapulco, he determined to reach that fore he rested.

e he had proceeded half this distance, his became so tired, that he was obliged to m on the road, and travel alone; for earned that the last dispatches from the of Mexico had passed two days before, nsidering that the loss of a single hour e fatal to his views, he pushed on with oft celerity.

in the morning he reached the top of a gh mountain; and soon after, having t sight of the wide ocean and the ship anchor, he fell on his knees and returned o the Divine Being for having supported herto, and for the prospect before his

alco is a miserable little place, though l with the name of a city; and being led with volcanic mountains, its atmos; constantly thick and unwholesome. our, however, is safe, beautiful, and ex- and being the ordinary port for the Ma-leon, it derives an importance from this ance, which has rendered it famous over world.

g the time that our traveller sojourned ey had three slight shocks of an earth-

At first he perceived the ground to under him, and heard a noise like the

rattling of a carriage over a rough pavement. Being then half asleep, he did not immediately guess the cause; but he was soon awakened by the screams of women and children, who ran about the streets pouring their prayers, and exclaiming in one voice *Maria! Ave Maria Santissima!*

The cause of the alarm was no longer a secret; and he distinctly heard the noise in the direction of the mountains, which was accompanied by a shock, that appeared nothing more than the diffusion of its vibrations.

The galleon nearly ready to sail, M. de la Cruz went on board, and found no fewer than three hundred passengers, forty of whom were priests. The vessel carried three millions of piastres, of which was destined to purchase a new settlement, and part to defray the expences of the settlement in the Philippine Islands.

On the 2d of April 1768, they set sail on their passage to Manilla. The ship was only three hundred tons burden, and was so crowded as to present an idea of horrid confusion. Each common sailor was allowed a couple of servants; consequently the domestics were much more numerous than their masters; and being altogether without order and discipline, gave occasion to much uproar.

Having reached the thirteenth degree of latitude, they stood to the south-west with a fresh breeze. During the night they had frequent lightning, accompanied with loud claps of thunder. Soon after, the wind freshening, became clear, and the rate of their sailing accelerated, with the finest weather and the most beautiful sea that could be conceived.

Nothing particular occurred during their voyage for many days. On the 9th of June they discovered the high mountains of Guam, one of the Marian Isles, and came to anchor the following day on that island, opposite a small fort. This fort is three leagues from the principal town, which is of some extent, and the ordinary residence of the governor.

It had been usual to send a vessel from Manilla to this island once in two or three years; but, owing to some accident, it was now eight since the inhabitants had seen a stranger on shore.

The natives of Guam are tall and well made, the expression of their face indicates an open and generous character. Here our author first observed the custom of chewing betel, which is the leaf of a shrub of the same name. The idle and sensual among them mix it up with tobacco, opium, and other drugs; but in the mouth of an Indian this composition exhales a grateful odour, which he has much satisfaction in imparting to his companion; and when a young female favours her admirer with a portion of masticated betel, it is received as a pledge of peculiar complacency and affection.

Mr. de Pagés could never reconcile himself to the use of this plant, though it was his study, as far as possible, to copy the modes of the natives in every country he visited. Its extreme heat and pungency, and the flow of saliva it occasioned, prevented it from ever giving him the least pleasure.

The soil here is extremely fertile, producing Indian corn, and fruits in abundance, particularly that valuable plant, the rima, or bread-tree. The face of the country is most agreeable

agreeably diversified, and presents many captivating landscapes.

Having taken in fresh water and provisions they put to sea again on the 15th of June. Hitherto their passage had been extremely favourable, and they were now only one hundred leagues from the Philippine Islands; but here the sky became suddenly overcast, and the weather rough and tempestuous. The winds and squalls gradually increased till the 8th of July, when a perfect hurricane came on, which blew with the utmost fury for seven days, during which they lost part of their rudder, and suffered other considerable damage. Our author never before saw the elements convulsed in so sublime and awful a manner.

On the 17th the storm abated, when they found they had been carried greatly to the northward of their course; as it was a month since they had been able to take an observation. After a dead calm, and another storm of five days duration, at last they came in view of Cape Spiritu Santo; and having still a very dangerous passage of one hundred leagues to Manilla, it was determined to winter on the isle of Samar, where they anchored in the spacious road of Palapa, formed by three small islands, on the 1st of August.

Reduced to a short allowance of five ounces of biscuit and a small portion of rain-water, during the late stormy weather, the first refreshments they received, they might literally be said to devour rather than to eat. The galleon was soon surrounded with numberless canoes, mixed with the vessels, named Champan, which brought useful supplies of provisions from Samar.

M. de



Pagés now began to think of proceeding by the most expeditious means in his power, to Silla. On enquiry he found, that the point of Samar is separated from the west of Luconia only by a straight five leagues over, and he had some thoughts of travelling by land; but among the canoes, finding nothing to the natives of a little island in the vicinity of this straight, he availed himself of the continuity to Luconia, and obtained leave to embark in their little vessel.

sooner, however, had he put off from the point than he began to reflect on his situation, and was extremely at a loss whether he had most to rejoice to admire or to dread the rude industry of the Spaniards.

When they reached the open sea, they were overtaken by a storm, and soon deluged with rain, which obliged them to bail with all their might; but, they had the good fortune soon to reach Silla, where they were joined by many other canoes that had taken shelter from the weather. In consequence of these Indians prepared for a sham fight, in which they evaded or parried the blows of the assailant, and displayed a thousand strange contortions behind their shields.

The retreat as well as the assault was accompanied by leaps and screams of a most excited and barbarous nature. The noise and fury of the storm seemed to inspire them with a sort of joy; but it had not the same effect on the traveller's breast. During this time, he sought the shelter of a rock, and contemplated the appearance and behaviour of his savage companions with such wonder, that he almost fell into a reverie; from which he was awaked by the  
th

the reflection that all he had yet seen might be the prelude to a human sacrifice, and that he might sacrifice himself.

Hitherto the Indians had taken no notice of him; but, by and bye, being joined by others, after surveying him from head to foot, they presented him with a dish of rice, which, though considerably agitated, he received with every expression of gratitude.

The storm abating, they again embarked, and coasting along, they soon came in sight of a village named Lawan, in which are a church and a convent, protected by a little fort. The houses of the Indians were scattered over a neighbouring wood, which, from the extreme luxuriance of the soil, was become thick and difficult of access.

At landing, M. de Pagés went to pay his respects to the parish priest, who received him with some civility, and entertained him with the eggs of a bird named tabon, which are as large as those of a goose.

Departing from Lawan at sun-set, in order to enjoy the cool of the evening, they directed their course to Catarman; and, before the dawn, had advanced twelve leagues. Our traveller was far from being at ease; the savages were evidently conversing about him, and some of them pressed on him with a rude familiarity, as if they had a design on his pocket; at least, in the present feverish state of his mind he was tempted to draw the most unfavourable conclusions. Persevering, however, in his purpose, to proceed in the only vessel which goes from Manilla to Canton, during the season, he was prepared to meet every species of danger, with patient fortitude.

Arriving safely at Catarman, though it appears *they had a narrow escape in the night from some pirates,*

the author was lodged in the house of whom he found busily employed in attendance to his people, and composing their

His reception was not the most correct; probably was not the less sincere; and for refreshment, he was shewn into a room where he might repose on the sofa, while a servant locked the door behind him. Soon after several contending voices, particularly the landlord the Jesuit, who having made himself obliged certain persons to make an example of others. The ceremony ended in a sedition, the report of which was sufficient. The idea of the inquisition pressed to our traveller's mind, and he was confounded; but, at supper, he had an opportunity of being satisfied, that the discipline inflicted on his flock, merely regarded moral concerns.

The traveller was now fourteen leagues from Manila, still eight or ten from Luconia, to which he anxiously wished to proceed directly; but the islands of San Bernardino, which he must of necessity pass, were so invested with Mahometan corsairs, that no person would undertake to be his conductor. He therefore dismissed his guide, who had brought him to this place; and, from the accounts he received of them, had been so thankful that he escaped out of their hands, that M. de Pagés found it possible to pass the straits without danger, still he had a journey of one hundred and fifty leagues to perform, and could not reach the city of Manilla; and, in the month of the year, not even the natives, he would have attempted such an expedition.

Frustrated

Frustrated in his hopes of reaching Canton the course of the season, nothing remained him but to measure back his way to the galleon Palapa.

When he arrived at Samar, he found that the passengers had left the vessel, and taken their residence in the town, which consisted about one hundred houses. Here he had good fortune to engage tolerable accommodation and was enabled to pass his time in a manner very agreeable to his taste.

Palapa is situated on the river of the same name at the distance of two leagues from the sea. The houses of the natives are generally constructed of bamboo, and thatched with the leaves of the *nipa*, as it is called, a kind of shrub. The body of the building is raised some height above the ground and rests on a floor of split bamboos.

The natives, especially those who reside on sea-coast, were formerly Mahometans; but missionary Jesuits have converted them to the religion and allegiance of Spain; and exercised tyrannical power over them. For the most trifling offences, persons of both sexes, and all ages, subjected to the discipline of the whip; to which the degraded native submits with such patience that he even thanks the ghostly father for the benefit his soul has received from the effects of the *bastinado*, which he is taught to believe was inflicted for its good.

The Jesuit, by means of confession, has access to the most secret thoughts of the Indian, whose simplicity of heart, pours out not only his offences, but whatever is the object of his hopes or fears in the ear of his pastor. Threats, flattery, presents, and punishments, are alternately

reclaim the savage; and, at last, the priest, in entire ascendancy over him, and he committed his temporal and eternal concerns to the care of his spiritual director.

maxims, indeed, by which the Jesuits conduct themselves here, much resemble those of the brethren in Paraguay, except that they do not monopolize the product of the people's industry for their own emolument. But notwithstanding the unbounded attachment which the natives have for their pastors, and the facility with which this might have been turned to their advantage, M. de Pagés says he saw the Jesuits resist the edict for the abolition of their order, with the deference due to civil authority; but at the same time with the firmness and fortitude of a steady and constant mind.

The island is blessed with such a fertile soil, that it is the industry of the husbandman at least required. Besides other grain, it produces a considerable quantity of rice. The common food, however, of the natives is potatoes, yams, and a bread called gaby. Agreeably to the example of the natives, our traveller lived entirely on roots, and the saccharine taste is more pleasant, and their food more nutritious, than the uniform use of boiled rice. At first, this kind of food was heavy and flatulent; but soon became familiar to the stomach. He had, likewise plenty of fruit for his consumption, and sometimes eggs; a variety of delicious fruits, among which the Brazil nut bore distinguished pre-eminence. Cucumbers, cabbages, garlic, onions, melons, lemons, and other vegetables, little known in Europe, are cultivated on this island. There are also in figs of thirteen or fourteen different

different species. But the chief attention natives is paid, and with justice, to the the cocoa tree.

Nor has nature been less liberal to the variety and excellence of its game. A warm with birds of almost every kind. Domestic fowls are very numerous, and different from ours. Roebucks, buffaloes, quadrupeds, range the forests, and afford sport and food to the dexterous hunter.

Mankind are fed, clothed, and lodged with little toil either of body or mind. The climate renders them open and gay, lively, and flippant.

The Indian has little propensity to lie; he cannot be accused of avoiding it where truth requires. Vanity and lying are the vices M. de Pagés could discover in them: they appeared to be warm in their sentiments, and to possess a sensibility of manners very nice and delicate.

Many of them discover a natural taste and a genius for the mechanic arts; perhaps, nothing is wanting but education to render them eminent in the elegant or useful.

The common salutation between the sexes is an affection among relations, is here a gentle aspiration of incense on that part of the face to which the lips are meant to be applied.

Large trousers, which descend below the knee, a shirt falling over them in the middle of the thigh, and a handkerchief

The women wear an apron, which, after passing several times round the waist, falls down to the toe; and some of them have a petticoat, so very thin and transparent, that modesty obliges them to tuck up a corner of it in their girdle, by which one leg is exposed. Their shift is shorter than that of the men; but their head-dress is not very different, except that they roll their hair high on the crown.

M. de Pagés says, he scarcely ever saw an ugly or ill-favoured woman on these islands. Their features are small, and not always very regular; but they have beautiful eyes, and their faces are uncommonly expressive and interesting. One of the most beautiful objects, in his opinion, that can meet the eye of a painter, is a fine young Indian female on her way to fetch water from the well. The large leaf hat, the delicate drapery of her transparent petticoat, and a light bamboo pitcher in each hand, give a surprising grace and dignity to her person.

Here our traveller was often at a loss to determine which had most claim to his admiration, the beauty of the country, or the innocent manners of the inhabitants. Having travelled half round the globe, he had lost many local and illiberal partialities; and was become sensible how little the narrow prejudices of education accord with the sentiments of an open and candid mind. Hence, if he envied the Bissayan his country, he was still more desirous of his society, of that sincerity which was visible in his whole conduct, and of that serenity of mind so little known in more refined regions. He surveyed with satisfaction the smallest of nature's works, which the levity of a refined imagination has, in no instance

taught the Bissayan either to impair or  
His heart was enchanted with their firm  
of religious adoration; and his soul was  
to that gracious Being, who had led his  
hand through all his wanderings.

Our author makes a remark, which confirms  
the general observations of voyagers and  
that the inhabitants of all the islands in  
ental seas, however widely dispersed, have  
er affinity with each other than with those  
of the continent, in their manners, customs,  
guage, and features. Hence it is readily  
infer, that their intercourse with the  
comparatively of a recent date; and  
first emigration from the old world must  
happened at a very remote period.

Though they had been favoured with  
tervals of fine weather, the wind was  
tious for their sailing till the end of September.  
On the 7th of October, having got every  
board, they steered for Manilla. In passing  
straights of San Bernardino, they found a  
rapid current, attended with whirlpools;  
direction of the stream being generally in  
favour, and the wind increasing, they made  
pretty rapid progress.

Having passed Marindouque, they discovered  
European vessel, and not being able to  
to what country she belonged, they pursued  
chase. She proved to be the San Carlos,  
galleon, which, in her passage to Acapulco,  
met with severe weather, and had put  
in danger.

Following their course, and passing several  
islands, on the 13th of October they anchored in  
the north-east of the bay of Manila.



vite is the harbour chiefly frequented by the king's ships, while in the Philippine Isles. It is formed by a tongue of land, on which stands an arsenal defended by excellent batteries of great extent.

The town of this port is named St. Roch, and is well peopled with Indians, who make active sailors and useful workmen. It stands about two leagues from Manilla.

From the Dominicans, who often sent missionaries to China, M. de Pagés expected, but in vain, such recommendations to their friends in that empire, as might have facilitated his intended expedition to Tartary. The rigid policy of the Chinese, in not admitting strangers into the interior parts of their country, rendered this the only expedient from which he could hope for success. Finding himself disappointed in this part of his plan, perhaps from the policy of the Dominican missionaries, he resolved to continue his travels round the globe, by the way of India.

As our traveller never lost sight of one grand object—the study of simple and uncultivated man, in his native abodes, the circumstances of his residence at Manilla were most propitious to his views. He took up his lodgings on the bank of the river, about a mile from Manilla, the intermediate space being wholly covered with the huts of the Indians, fine gardens, and country seats of the Spaniards. Numberless boats were continually passing and repassing under his windows; and, indeed, no scene can be more gay or crowded than the river of Manilla.

On the island of Luconia, M. de Pagés devoted his time, as usual, to the company and conversa-

tion of the natives. He lodged, bowed, slept, just as they did; and found the Indians possessed of the same good qualities of as distinguish the inhabitants of the other, though not equally free from a tincture and caprice.

The natural turn of their mind is gay and adroit; but locality of situation and union with Europeans give them many distinction. From the natural richness of soil, joined to the universal practice of charity and beneficence, they are averse to any serious occupation; and as the expence of maintenance is an object of little moment to them, they spend much of their time in visiting and being visited.

The members of a family seldom separate upon the marriage of the younger branch; and five different heads, with their children, often inhabit the same cottage, assemble in good humour, and sit down without one symptom of envy or jealousy to take their meal out of the same dish. Their sleeping apartments distinct: even a stranger, not excepted, sleeps on a mat on the ground in the same room; and very rarely happens that any act of impropriety takes place between the sexes. "So says M. de Pagés, "when I awaked in the morning, I have found that I had borrowed a fine young Indian's mat, who was fast asleep by my side, without giving any offence to his family, or occasioning any scandal in the society." These habits of domestic life prevail in many remote parts of the country, without being attended by any effects injurious to good morals. In

of this apparently perilous custom, of great purity, as well as simplicity in the people among whom it pre-

ren of the natives, to the age of ten years, usually run about in their shirts, without other covering. Nor does this decency occasion either shame or the sense of it, till the age when the passion of sex is excited. Indeed savages, except in the East, generally go naked, or at least without any covering round their loins, without feeling conscious of the smallest impropriety in their appearance.

In civilized society, however, we often meet with a pretence of modesty which almost always is a latent corruption of morals; a thoughtless indifference of the Indians is a proof of the purity and innocence

of Manilla is of considerable extent; the natives are handsome, and the houses are of a convenient style. The inhabitants of the province are affluent; and the general circumstances are happy. The taste for extravagance, and debauchery, however, is much less than in the Spanish American settle-

ments. The simple, and ingenuous manners of the natives seem to have in some measure subdued the pride and arrogant temper of the Spaniards. The good example, to have been copied and followed by the Christians.

which forms the harbour for trading vessels, under the city walls, and separates the town of St. Croix. This last is almost

PAGE'S T  
almost equally well-built  
populous in Indians and  
distance, on the opposite ba  
same side with Manilla, ar  
towns, chiefly occupied by  
merchants or mechanics resi  
Manilla. The great seat of  
emporium of merchandise is l  
side of the river, which is pr  
principally inhabited by the i  
Under the pretext of emb  
but in fact to possess themse  
the country, these people once  
to Luconia, and left a few of  
stationary on the island. Thi  
since been increasing, and they  
ed at twenty thousand. Afte  
whole of the manufactures, and  
of the trade, they now begin to  
tion to agriculture.  
In business

In business they are artful and manners and address insinuating; mask of a smiling countenance, to the watch to take the advantage of customer. In their general behavior they are sober, industrious, affable, Among the inhabitants of Manilian merchants, Malays, natives of coast, and of the kingdom of Siam, Japanese, who have been accidentally of the empire of Japan, that the coast, and have fixed their residence is a law of the empire of Japan, that shall sail out of the sight of land under death: hence, such as happen to be forced of the wind and weather to violence of the wind and weather to shore, renounce every idea of ever

in native land. With an extreme deference to their superiors, they are brave, sober, and intelligent. In their deportment, they are grave and sedate; hardy and robust in their persons; and though capable of enduring the severest toil, are little disposed to submit to more than they can well avoid.

The inhabitants of the sea-coast in the Philippines were formerly Mahometans, and governed by chiefs named Datoos; who while they exercised authority over their vassals, paid allegiance and tribute to certain superior princes. Some of these chiefs still exist in the Bissayan islands, but obtain no other memorial of their ancient grandeur, than the privilege of collecting a revenue for the benefit of the crown of Spain. It is, however, very moderate, and exacted with great mildness. A few of these Datoos remain in Luzon, but without a shadow of consequence or authority.

In this island too, M. de Pagès saw an officer in very mean and indigent circumstances, who inherited not only the name, but the royal blood of the Mentezumas, the hereditary emperors of Mexico. The lineal descendants of this illustrious line of princes have an annual pension of five thousand piasters, with the vain privilege of being escorted by a body-guard. Precluded, however, by poverty, from exercising these empty honours, they content themselves with bearing the names of the empire, and retaining a few inactive guards.

Sugar, indigo, cotton, many kinds of dyeing woods, and valuable trees, are among the native products of the Philippines. Of cotton they manufacture various fabrics, with great neatness  
and

and ingenuity. Pepper is most some other spices, but they are not cultivated; and what proves a sour the Dutch, in the hands of the Spaniards, supplies the consumption of the country.

The present commerce of Manilla is a coasting trade with the Bissayan Islands, and is carried on by one or two ships employed to put goods at Macao, and five or six Chinese vessels to import commodities from Canton and Amoy. They occasionally, but rarely, dispatch a ship to Siam, Bengal, or the Coromandel Coast, and besides the galleon of New Spain, which carries the produce of Bengal and China, they have a ship to Batavia, whence they are supplied with goods and manufactures of Europe.

As there was no ship to sail from Manilla than that which was bound for Batavia, Pagés chose to embrace this opportunity, summing his travels; and accordingly sailed from Manilla on the 7th of March 1769, on a small vessel bound for Batavia; and with a remarkable occurrence, anchored in that port on the 15th of April.

Batavia has been so often visited, that it need not bear to enlarge in its description, unless the novelty of our author's remarks deserve attention.

During a stay of four months in this great portorium of Dutch commerce in the east, Pagés had reason to think that there was much impolicy in the manner in which the natives were treated by their invaders. The Hollanders take no care to incorporate the Indians with their own people, or to make them one by the same interest or convenience. Hence that impolicy, in which they alternately employ force

d dissimulation, as may seem most conducive to the present ends, without any principles of conduct.

Indians seem to have a rooted aversion to wars, which only weakness keeps from engaging itself in acts of aggression. Hostilities, are not infrequent between them; nor is any common bond of union, even when amity prevails; and our author is of opinion that should any disasters affect the parent colonial establishments in the east would dissolved\*."

Mr. Pagés found much entertainment in going about the streets of Batavia, each of which presents the gay and pleasant effects of a well regulated promenade. On either side is a regular row of houses, veneered with a sort of tessellated

Along the sides of each house, two or three steps from the ground, runs a terrace, which is separated from the adjoining building by a low wall, and covered with tents or booths, for the accommodation of the proprietor and his friends.

On this terrace is a space, six or seven feet wide, paved with flag stones, which forms a path for foot passengers. Contiguous to this is a much larger space covered with fine sand and gravel for carriages, and last of all, appears a row of bushy evergreens cut in fan form, which lines each side of a canal running water, about thirty yards wide.

Under the shade of those trees is another little terrace neatly paved and rising by a flight of steps above the level of the street. The canal is

This idea has been realized by recent events, though arising from the cause apprehended. The natives do not seem to have taken any active part against their former

bounded

bounded by walls, with stairs, at its convenience of navigation ; and the width of the street is exactly uniform which has now been described.

The castle is a very beautiful object, exhibiting the uniform and chaste simplicity of military, as well as the moral discipline of the adjacent grounds, the Dutch taste being conspicuously displayed.

The suburbs are divided into the quarters separated from each other by large squares, and watered by beautiful gardens. The city or town, is immensely populous, and shops have all the bustle of European trade.

M. de Pagés visited all the places of amusement in this city. He attended the Javanese as well as the European comedies, and a kind of Javanese opera, accompanying the singing. There was a novelty in the national music of these countries, very entertaining.

The ceremonies attending the Javanese funeral of burial are extremely interesting and distinguished with sensibility. The mourning, lamentation, the tears and supplications, the profusion of flowers and incense laid over the body of the deceased, and the display of that sweet and tender affection which exists between the living and the deceased friends. The Javanese are tall and well proportioned, and present themselves with a more open countenance than the Malays.

The Malays and the Philippines. The Malay Indians, on the other hand, are short and clumsy, very extremely coarse and rustic in their general features.



The Chinese again preserve their native character, and are nearly the same here as at home. Our traveller observes that when one of their females has arrived at a marriageable age, and wishes to settle in life, she places a set of flower pots in the windows of her apartments, as a signal that she may be wooed. The nuptial contract is made without the slightest acquaintance between the parties; and the wife of an Asiatic grandee would conceive it to be a profanation of her person to be seen without the walls of the haram.

The insalubrity of the air of Batavia, is the universal complaint of almost every person who has visited the place. M. de Pagés says, that though he drank nothing but water, and fed on fruits and vegetables alone, he never enjoyed better health than in the Island of Java; but to this very simplicity of his living, may justly be ascribed the exemption he gained from the baneful effects of the climate.

Abstemiousness is not the taste of Europeans in general; but the natives are remarkably temperate, and whoever will follow their simple modes, may be blessed with the same health they enjoy.

The Dutch company, under the pretext of doing honour to the emperor of Java, but in fact, with a view to their own security alone, maintain two companies of European cavalry in his service. The Indian kings, in alliance with them, are crowned by the council of Batavia; and when at any time the right of succession is disputed, whatever pretender is fortunate enough to have the company's interest, is certain to succeed in his claim.

It is a maxim of policy with the Dutch to flatter the native princes, with all the parade of regal grandeur,

grandeur, at the same time that they strip all real consequence. Thus, provided the possession of the substance, the Indian man himself with the shadow of majesty.

Intending to visit Bombay, the only commodious, and strongly fortified harbour on the main land of India, M. de Pagés took him in an English vessel bound to Surat, where, for commercial reasons, was to touch at that place.

They set sail on the 2d of August 1761. Doubling Bantam, they entered the Straits of Sunda. The wind soon proving unfavourable, and provisions growing short, it was first determined to put into Rajapour on the main land; but the wind afterwards shifting to their advantage, they held on their course for Bombay, and soon landed off that island. Though the soil is sterile, the excellent accommodation which the harbour yields for ships, renders this a considerable resort.

The ship having dispatched her business here, our traveller continued his voyage to Surat, where they arrived on the 7th of September. This is a very large and beautiful city, but much exposed to winds, and too remote from the land to be commodious.

As soon as the ship was secured, M. de Pagés set out for the capital. The castle, which stands on the border of the river, was the first object of his attention. It consists of a number of circular towers, mutually flanking each other, and commanding the city and river. The British and Moorish flags were both displayed; the British, however, possess all the real authority, and the Moors exercise a power rather shewy than

The prodigious extent of the city of Surat, its vast population, riches, and elegance; every object, in short, tends to impress the mind of a stranger with ideas of its great resources and importance.

During our traveller's sojournment here, the nabob made his public appearance, attended by three thousand regular troops, besides an equal number of persons on foot, on horseback, or in palanquins. In his train was a band of music, remarkable only for its noise, together with a number of camels and four elephants richly caparisoned: in short, the whole procession was well calculated to give a suitable idea of oriental pomp and magnificence.

All the inhabitants of the first distinction in Surat, and, at least, one half of those of inferior condition, are followers of Mahomet; next to them in number are the Gentoos; then the Persians; while the Jews and Christians, the last of whom, though possessing the greatest power, do not exceed five hundred, make the smallest class.

Being extremely desirous to obtain some knowledge of the Marrattas, our author dressed himself in the fashion of the country, and having obtained a guide of that nation, soon left Surat. In his progress through the country, he passed several villages, at regular stages of about four leagues, and in their vicinity saw abundant crops of Indian corn, rice, vegetables, and other cultivated productions.

The country is much intersected with rivers, which, however, are inconsiderable, except in the rainy season. After a journey of ten leagues, he came to Naufary, a small tower defended by a fort, surrounded with pagodas, gardens, and beau

tiful flower plats. Nothing, however, more, than to see witness and familiarity the different transported around them. The birds, acquainted with the depredations of on the trees over their heads withence; the monkey and the squirrel wall, or gamboled on the house to prehension. Happy effect of those innocent manners, which give peace to all creation's tribes.

M. de Pagés finding himself walking, on his arrival at Nausary the only animal used for riding in and continued his travels to Gond.

When he sat down to dinner, for he had leaves placed instead of plates, while a leaf goblet, all which were taken soon as they were used; for a Gentleman file the purity of his person by contrast with that part of the cup which is the mouth of a man of a different cast.

Proceeding eight leagues farther, the country only fit for pasture, and desolate, he arrived at a small town, the domains of a petty sovereign. The day he reached Demum; but as he had no nation to visit the governor, he ad

After a week's journeying, he arrived at the lagoon of Danou, the minister of which was an Indian Portuguese, and on him our traveller made it his business to wait.

The district of Demum was formerly possessed by the Portuguese, and when it passed to the Marrattas, they granted toleration to all religions; and the Christians are consequently pretty numerous. All the rites of Christian worship are performed with equal freedom as in any country in Europe; and our traveller was present at a marriage ceremony, at which the Marrattas, and even the Bramins, though allured by curiosity, behaved with the most commendable decency of manners.

The general appearance of the Marrattas of both sexes indicates industry and activity. There are, however, among them, some who affect religion as an excuse for idleness and vanity. The Marrattas here preserve their universal character of being social, humane, and hospitable. Their temples are filled with innumerable idols. Some of them are very grotesque and extravagant emblematical representations of the Deity; while others are only monitors and representatives of particular attributes or beneficence.

Our traveller had the pleasure to make an acquaintance with a Bramin during his peregrinations in this country, who avowed that he worshipped one God only; and, indeed, though the Divine Essence is often adored under some material form, it cannot be proved, that any people are so sunk in ignorance as to worship an idol on their own account, and distinct from its great original. The Bramins being an enlightened order of men, certainly cannot be charged with idolatry.

try, in the vulgar and literal sense of that word, and they are liberal enough to own, that the object of religion is the same in all countries, the adoration of one Almighty Father of us

On the 12th of November our traveller ended his journey, and passed Trapore, a good town of some extent. His next stage was Weism; and the following day he reached Agassan, where he received the hospitality of a Frenchman in the service of a Marratta prince, resident at Baranda.

Agassan stands at the distance of five leagues from another considerable town, named Baranda, which has a commercial intercourse with Agassan. The sea coast is strongly fortified, and the country is populous. The natives cultivate the cane, cocoa, and palms; their prevailing crops, however, are Indian corn and rice; and, in the art of agriculture, they appear to have made small progress. The effects of industry and labour are every where conspicuous.

The most common animals in this country are tigers, monkeys, and wild dogs. Of the fowling tribe the most frequent are doves, parrots, and crows, which are so tame as to attend to dishes on the tables.

The houses in the country are of the simplest construction, formed of bamboo or palm leaves, and thatched with leaves or hay. The houses in the towns, however, are extremely different, and many of them are not only elegant, but commodious. In general, they are two stories high; a veranda in front is supported on the inside by a certain number of pillars, open to the air, whilst the wall is surrounded by a kind of gallery, which encircles the other three sides of the house.

surface. The top of the building has a  
or terrace, coated with the same cement,  
ey name algamasse.

refs of the women is composed of a very  
e of painted calico, one half of which,  
ling several times round the waist, is  
ck and fastened behind; while the other  
rown over the head, and falling down  
overs the arms and bosom, and is attach-  
lds to the girdle. In this manner one  
arment embraces the whole body, and  
ves for a veil to the face.

ns the men are usually dressed in a long  
oe, which has the appearance of a jacket  
a kind of petticoat; but in the country  
r two long broad pieces of cloth, the  
d their loins, and the other over their  
; or sometimes only a kind of band  
etween their thighs.

seem to be a peculiar object of female

barbarous affection that the world though not quite obsolete among higher castes, is nevertheless much used and when it is used to appearance victim is suffocated by pouring pails of water on his face, before he has been attacked.

M. de Pagés proceeded, on the 1st of October, by the way of Bassan to Salsette, in the vicinity of Bombay, from which it is separated by a small channel. This is a fertile spot, though the soil is not fertile. It produces a great variety of various fruits and flowers peculiar to the country. and at Pary, near the centre of the island, our author took up his abode, no place could be more delightfully rural. Here he made the acquaintance with several Bramins, and he received, in many instances, marks of respect and civility.

Having made a considerable stay at Pary, and informed himself of many circumstances politically affecting the Marrattas, about the 1st of January 1770; having learned that the French frigate had anchored at Surat, he was desirous to embrace this opportunity of writing to his friends in Europe. Departing, therefore, after a stay of five days he arrived at Danou, very easily to have letters conveyed to Europe. On his return by Bassan, he had a second opportunity of contemplating, with admiration, the polished but civilized manners of the native Bramins. Their genius of the people, however, are certainly very different, chiefly arising from the different religious opinions, or the diversity of customs. The Portuguese are vain and insolent; the Bramins, with all their simplicity, are possessed of a haughty opinion of themselves.



Gentoos, and particularly the Bramins, are unaffectedly simple, gentle, regular, and temperate.

M. de Pagés observes, that though all public offices centre in the Bramins, they are peculiarly affable and condescending; and appear to be perfectly unacquainted with the meaning of "the insolence of office," a phrase so well understood in Europe. The different chambers of administration, as well as the courts of justice, are open to the inspection of the public; while those who preside in them, are equally accessible to the lowest as the highest.

On our traveller's first arrival at Salset, the deputy soubadar, after giving him a civil reception, took occasion to observe, that as Europeans were ever of a fiery and turbulent character, he would wish to know who was to vouch for his good behaviour. M. de Pagés answered, that in ordinary cases, the maxims of European policy required no other pledge of a man's obedience to the laws than his person and property. The soubadar remarked, that this was not always sufficient with regard to Europeans; and he specified some instances of their excesses, which seem to have arisen from a vain display of bravery.

Indeed, so mild are the manners and dispositions of the Gentoos, that it is difficult to account for them on any principles of religion or policy: they seem to arise from nature, from habit, from the very frame of the mind, and from the temperate and abstemious modes of life. The common use of animal food has, no doubt, exalted the natural tone of the passions; among the Gentoos, this is totally incompatible with their religion, and has certainly been one reason for their characteristic distinction from all other nations.

Bramin. He fixed his residence in the a large garden, where the hours glided one uniform tenor; he dressed his vegetables with his own hands; his garb and apparel were wholly oriental; and his time was ed in cultivating his garden, in reading and walking.

In imitation of the highest cast, he suffered his beard to grow to a great length; and he appeared with his head and feet bare, and made occasional visits to the adjacent village.

This course of life, which he pursued for some time, much to his own satisfaction, was conformable to the manners of the Gentoo, that procured him the credit and reputation of a holy man. The Bramin, as well as the Hindoo, began to regard him with an eye of veneration. He was visited, invited to entertain

various remedies with little or no effect, using four of his finger nails, at the end of days, he was induced to set out for Surat, to have better medical advice. The change of air, and above all sea-bathing, cured the pimples, and he speedily began to

months now elapsed since M. de Pagés to reside in this country, and during all the years he made, he always received the kindness and hospitality, and never was exposed to the least danger. Indeed, he began to be regarded as a native by many, not only from the style in which he lived, but from his complexion, the influence of hot climates had assimilated to their own.

theft and robbery, he remarks, must be extremely rare; for, in the course of so many years, not a single instance of either came to his knowledge; and though he was, on different occasions, three or four days absent from his home when, according to the custom of his country, the door of his cottage was left open, he had the slightest reason to suppose that a thief had crossed the threshold in his absence.

One traveller was at Pardy on the day of the city's carnival. On this occasion, they ran through the streets with their faces and clothes smeared with different-coloured powders, dancing to the sound of music, and imparting to all who came in their way the same grotesque appearance with themselves.

On the 19th of March he arrived at Surat, and was pleasantly accommodated in the French community. Here he staid a whole month waiting for a passage in a Moorish vessel that was equipping

equipping for the trade of Bas  
interval he employed himself in  
accurate acquaintance with the  
manners, and institutions of the

As a proof of the magnificent  
principal merchants live, he lay  
on board one of whose vessels  
passage, had no less than one hundred  
that one day, on some particu  
mounted an elephant, and besides  
dependents on foot, was attend  
company of his own relations  
in palanquins. Two hundred  
the van, while a large collection  
struments, braying intolerable  
the rear.

Here our traveller had an opportunity  
tending the commemoration of  
fice, or the Courbanbeyran, a festival  
the extraordinary pomp of the  
their attendance on the nabob  
incredible number of troops, the  
the splendor of equipage and  
menſe crowd of ſpectators, gave  
deur and magnificence. His  
corted by five or ſix thouſand ſoldiers  
ſiderable train of artillery, which  
and his muſti, the Engliſh commander  
dy of the company's troops, on  
gaiſhed rank.

On the 20th of April, they ſailed  
in company with an Engliſh ſhip  
protected them through the gulph  
infested by pirates. In thirteen  
ped anchor at Maſcate, which  
Straights of Ormus, and, conſequently

able situation for trade. Hence it serves as an emporium for the commerce of India and Persia.

M. de Pagés took this opportunity of going ashore, where he met with a native of Ispahan, who acted as agent for French affairs in this city. The houses are miserably built, but the number of fine gardens gives the place a cheerful appearance. High, and almost inaccessible mountains surround it, and a handful of men may guard the access by land against a whole army.

The iman of this kingdom affects to be the only genuine descendant of Mahomet. He possesses an extensive territory, and lives in great splendor in his capital, about five days journey from Mascate.

In these regions the bulk of the people live on dates and milk, converted into a very dry substance, which, however, being again dissolved, affords a very refreshing liquor. From the sea they are well supplied with fish. In many places of the east the women lead the most sequestered lives; but at Mascate this is carried so far, that not an Arabian female is to be seen abroad.

After spending several days at this port, they stood for the Straights of Ormus, which have a tremendous rolling sea. With some danger and delay from contrary winds and currents, they held on their course, keeping at nearly an equal distance from the shore of Persia and Arabia.

Our traveller lived on the best terms with the Moorish passengers, whose meek and peaceable disposition harmonized with his own. In matters of religion they appeared somewhat fanatical; but this did not prevent them from extending their complaisant behaviour to all persuasions.

Among the other passengers we dervishes, whose deportment was, congenial to their profession. In tion they discovered the sound morality, which their painful situation gave them frequent occasion. One of their companions, who lay ing extreme agony, which he b fortitude and resignation, shewed, ment of his dissolution, with how bade adieu to a frail and transito

The ship's officers were inqutable persons. They questioned o the French, in general, were so li the same simple way of thinking himself, whence arose that impatie them to the ends of the earth, a merely to spend it again; and w amusement they could find in b cements of animosity and dissention could extend their influence. made the best apology in his po the glory and dignity of his sove could entertain no idea of glory, from moral rectitude.

The Asiatics, in general, confide men endowed with the reasoning than as reasonable themselves; or, as a race of ingenious fools: this v ing opinion of the ship's compa quently, though our author might gue best, he failed to produce conv

After touching at Bender Abou Persia, and taking in a new pilot, tremely necessary, from the nature tion they were about to commen

the mouth of the Euphrates. In their passage were obliged to anchor at the Isle of Carieth, which once belonged to the Dutch, and was attested to be possessed by the English; but at present was inhabited by Persians, Curds, and Arabs, who all agreed in a rooted aversion to the Europeans.

The galleys belonging to Carieth infest the Persian gulph, and though they are not professionally pirates, a ship sailing here ought to be prepared for resistance.

Proceeding on their voyage, at the distance of several leagues from the Euphrates, the pilots became anxious about what they called the entrance, the old bed of the river, which is situated on the Persian coast. They passed over several banks, to which the river discharges itself into the sea, and were twice aground before they could reach the coast of Arabia.

At last the pilots boldly entered the channel, freed, from the sight of the land, which, however, is flat and low, that they had got clear of the banks which incommode the navigation on the Euphrates.

The depth of the water was now found to be considerably increased; and as Bassora lies at the distance of forty leagues from the sea, ships sail with the tide, and anchor where they please.

About six leagues from Bassora, they passed the island of Cheliby, and afterwards discovered on the coast of Arabia a small river, on the banks of which stands an inconsiderable mosque.

Bassora, which is a large and populous city, lies about a mile from the Euphrates, and its streets extend to the very banks of that river. The town walls, and the greatest part of the

private houses are built entirely of earth. The houses are either destitute of windows, or have only very small ones, in order to exclude the burning winds of the desert.

The banks of the Euphrates supply the inhabitants with fruit and vegetables, while they receive from Persia and Bender Abouchier all other necessaries of life. The great mass of people subsist on dates and a kind of sour milk. The customs of the east, respecting females here observed in all their strictness: they are inviolable to a stranger, as if they were really chaste.

Basora is subject, under the grand seignior, the basha of Bagdad, who, however, possesses but a very limited authority, and finds it expedient to exercise much discretion in his conduct both to the Kurds and Arabians.

The English possess the greatest part of Basora trade; and as the Arabs, who compose the bulk of the inhabitants, are little civilized and as the Turks might be inimical to their interests, they have had the address, under various pretexts, to get five hundred national troops stationed ashore; and as their ships lie at anchor within gunshot of the town, they are in a position to overawe the inhabitants on any emergency, that may render their interference requisite. In the exercise, however, of a most extensive commerce, the English have discovered the policy of appearing open and liberal in transactions with strangers, and, as merchants are deservedly esteemed.

M. de Pagés, having waited on the French consul on the 25th of June 1770, was perceived by him. Learning that a caravan



set out for Aleppo, only fifteen days before, he saw with regret the opportunity he had lost of crossing the desert, and feared lest he should be detained here for a long space before the departure of another. His fears, however, were of no long duration. A caravan of Bedouins, or Arabian Shepherd's, on their way to Aleppo, were now approaching the town; and having sent to enquire if any passengers were desirous to take the advantage of their protection, the French consul obligingly equipped M. de Pagés for this expedition; who, having assumed the Turkish habit, and made his best acknowledgments to his beneficent countryman, he departed, after being no more than three days in Bassora.

In the evening of the 28th of June, he was introduced to the Arab, who engaged for his safe conduct, and was taken under his care with every token of hospitality. Next day, every thing being ready, he mounted a camel for the first time in his life, in company with eight Arabs, and in the evening came up with the caravan, which amounted to one hundred and fifty men, and one thousand five hundred young camels. The desert seemed entirely covered with herds and flocks belonging to the Bedouins of the neighbouring camp. Their camels wander during the day in search of food, and at night return to their owner's tent.

On the second day of their march, they passed the ruins of a castle, in the vicinity of a well, out of which they filled their bottles; and in two days more came up to other springs.

On the eighth day of their progress, they discovered an Arabian encampment, when our traveller changed his Turkish dress for that of the

Arabs, his companions, that he might not be distinguished from them. This dress chiefly consists of the abe, with a handkerchief floating the head.

The Bedouins, with a degree of prudence always visible in their conduct, leaving their camels destined for the Aleppo market behind, proceeded a quarter of a mile from the Arabi camp. One of them then advanced to request the friendship of the tribe, a request which generally complied with. It is granted, however, according to custom, under all the formalities of war; and therefore a party of Arabi warriors, rushing instantly from their camp, in full speed towards the caravan. The Bedouins dismounted from their dromedaries, and with equal celerity proceeded to meet them; when mingling with much apparent rage, each holding his lance pointed against the breast of his opponent, they exhibited a mock fight with much vociferation on both sides.

Order, however, was soon restored, and they were introduced within the lines of the caravan where they sojourned two days and a half.

Our traveller, entirely alone, advanced up to the tents, when a single Arab challenged him at some paces distance, desiring to know his business. He gave them to understand that he was a stranger in the desert, and that curiosity alone prompted his intrusion. This proving satisfactory, he was saluted with much civility, and conducted to the tent, and placed as a mark of respect in the upper seat. His host was by profession a smith, and had a small furnace, which he heated with charcoal, obtained from the roots of some brambles; and had contrived to piece it

e form of a large bladder, which two children pressed, to supply the place of a lows.

ke all the other tents in the camp, had a in the middle; the first apartment ied by the master of the family and his ile the second was assigned to the se-

iful man was standing at the door of a ing tent, which M. de Pagés likewise berty to enter. Here he was extreme- eived by a good old Arab, who was em- making bottles and troughs of goats- very creature he met, even the mare came to smell him.

ed to be the chief employment of this monwealth, to dress goats hair, and the heir sheep and camels. One circum- prised our traveller not a little, the in- air of the people, who, though they m with civility, never stirred from their s approach. This listless inattention, in children, appeared the more extra- as novelty is generally alluring, and are but seldom seen in this part of Ara-

alth of an Arab consists in his flocks erds. His horses, and particularly his e of great value; and as he is fond of ship, they are his greatest favourites. ian horse feeds only once a day, and erately, and at the same time that he is e fleetest animals in the world, he is also e most abstemious.

amel, though less valued, is of no less ice to his master. He serves to trans-  
port

port his family and property from one desert to another, and besides is an outlet for grain and other necessities of

As the general aspect of the desert vast plain, bounded on all sides by in vain does the roving eye of the traveller to rest on some intervening object before, after flitting over a dismal waste of sand and scorched brambles, it returns languid and fatigued, to enjoy a little in the variety of herds and other property with which it is surrounded.

Mournful silence reigns over the landscape; neither beast, bird, nor insect diversify the sad uniformity of the scene.

The small quantity of water which the plain is extremely salt and bitter; all the inconveniences of his situation feels his independence, and looks down with contempt on the effeminate and constitutions of happier climes. Brave, proud, and enterprising, he is faithful to his tribe, and joins in all their animosities with as much zeal as if he were personally concerned.

Even in their engagements with the Arabs are of approved fidelity. If a man has purchased the privilege, of passing through the desert, of an individual Arab, all those of the tribe feel it their duty to protect him in such circumstances he may pass the desert without the apprehension of injustice.

A tribe of Arabs on their march across the desert is a very curious and entertaining sight. On this occasion a vast expanse of plain presents itself to the eye, covered with flocks of camels, preceded by a troop of camels, laden

age, and domestic implements. Behind is another set of camels, bearing the lame infirm animals. On a third set are groupes of men and children, whose shouts mix in confusion with the bleating and bellowing of herdless animals, of all humours, ages, and sexes. Such of the women as are exempt from incumbrance of children, employ themselves on their camels in spinning or grinding corn on hand-mills. While high above this singular scene of tumult and disorder, towers a forest of sentinels, at least eight or ten feet long, while the ear is stunned with the hoarse voice of the sentinels, chiding, expostulating, or commanding; but whose chief care is to form a strong barrier for the defence of the little community on its march.

It was the intention of the Bedouins, in whose company M. de Pagés travelled, to have pursued their route through the middle of the desert; but it being represented by the Arabs of the country, that among other inconveniences resulting from this step, they would not find a single drop of water in that direction, it was at last resolved to proceed towards the banks of the Euphrates.

Having filled their water bottles, they resumed their journey, keeping a little more to the west-east; and after four days march, reached a fortified castle, with three towers, on the bank of a small lake. Here they again replenished their bottles, though the water was very disagreeable both to the smell and the taste.

Our author, prompted by curiosity as well as thirst, drew towards the castle, and saw an object of great rarity in these regions—a piece of water

water covered with bulrushes w  
wind. He hastened to the spot  
expectation; but found the encl  
which his fancy had painted, was on  
moist, marshy ground, where the  
was of every colour of the rainbow  
a most pestilential odour. He mad  
ever, to penetrate where it seemed  
greatest depth, in hopes of finding  
of a less offensive quality; but, p  
was with the burning wind of th  
stomach revolted as he approached

The castle stands close to the lak  
rounded with a mound of earth, of  
rial also the walls were constructed  
were so small that it never appears  
designed as a place of regular defen

Having satisfied his curiosity as  
the building, so little expected in  
began to open his eyes to a view of  
ing country; and found the poetica  
of Oriental Tales to fall short of the  
of the scene. A stillness like the fil  
the faint remains of a breeze, glow  
fervour of the meridian sun, and dyi  
his sinking orb, and unbounded v  
grey sand, hot as the ashes of a furi  
canopy of the heavens, across whose  
phere no object was seen but the cr  
the sun, half dipped in the horizon  
of the objects that conspired to imp  
with an unpleasing melancholy.

He hastened to join his companion  
suing their route in the same direc  
days they came to some wells contig

tents, the women belonging to which assisted in mending and filling their bottles.

After three days farther progress, towards evening, they descried about twelve Arabs with a number of camels. The chief of the caravan, tempted perhaps by the smallness of the party, ordered his men to give chase; and in their flight they dropped some linen, bottles, and clubs.

This exploit was by no means agreeable to M. de Pagés; he reflected on the probable consequences of it; he felt for its injustice. The night, however, passed without molestation, and next morning they resumed their journey; but about noon, all on a sudden they saw a body of armed men, riding full speed towards them. The Bedouins stopped their camels, and entered into a conference with a messenger, who came to treat with them on the part of the enemy. No agreement, however, could be made, the Arab returned to his friends, and the people of the caravan flew to arms.

Meanwhile they continued their march; but in the space of an hour they saw themselves pursued by a large body of horse and foot. Arranging the camels in a compact body, and displaying a flag, the musqueteers posted themselves in the front, while the lances halted at the distance of fifty paces before the Bedouin standard.

The enemy advanced in order of battle, to the number of five hundred men, while the force, on our traveller's side, consisted only of one hundred and fifty. The Bedouins, however, waited their approach with steadiness and resolution, shouting Alla ou Alla, an invocation to God to witness the justice of their cause. A running  
fight

fight soon commenced; wing to their numbers, fell round the caravan, and decimated the quarters.

The engagement continued in this indecisive manner till night, when the main body retiring to a considerable distance gave the musketeers an opportunity of re-arranging their ranks. On the side of the French, none were killed, nor wounded; while the Bedouins, having killed some men and captured the enemy.

A close watch was kept all day, and in this respect, gave rise to their military conduct and discipline. There was joy and uproar in the Bedouin ranks when they had gained a decisive victory. Our traveller suggested to his companions that a little repose would be a better preparation for a new engagement in the morning. The temperate and unseasonable gusts of wind which vice was little regarded; and I was acquainted with the Arabic language, his sentiments in the council of the Bedouins, then sitting round the Bedouin camp, he therefore committed himself to their wisdom and providence, and tried to take some repose; however, was interrupted by the Bedouins, who were whistling round his ears.

Early next morning, the conflict recommenced, and, after lasting two hours, with a decisive result, the combatants, on both sides, withdrew from the field. Negotiations were then tried; and soon after M. de Perceval received a message from the Bedouins to



y he had in his possession; a requisition he readily complied with.

appeared, however, in the sequel, that no ransom would be accepted; and that nothing less than the plunder of the whole caravan could satisfy the Arabs. The Bedouins again arms, though it was impossible to hold out as they were not only exhausted with fatigue, but their water was nearly expended.

towards evening the Arabs made a feint towards the attack; but being sure of their prey, seemed unwilling to expose themselves to danger. Night coming on, the enemy retreated to the distance of half a league, and sentinels were stationed on all sides of the caravan, to observe their motions.

in a short time many fires were lighted up by the Bedouins, and they began to form themselves into circles, and to whisper each other. The traveller conceived that some secret enterprise was in agitation; and in a short time they began to saddle their camels; while his conductors gave him notice of the intended flight, and advised him to abandon the most weighty part of his provisions, and to stick fast to his dromedary. This was a most dismal prospect for M. de La Harpe. He was to follow the caravan at the full gallop of the camel, to which he was unaccustomed, and being now convinced he could expect nothing better, than to perish by sword, or be taken prisoner, he could not help heartily wishing that the enemy might overtake them, and decide their destiny at once.

At four o'clock in the morning, the usual cry, "where is the garde? or who goes there?" was set up, and more fires were kindled, to deceive the enemy.

enemy. An interval of dead silence when at length, at half past four, a red guard was still shouting bonaparte. A friendly guide came to properly mounted, and in an instant the caravan shot across the desert like a lightning.

They had fled three leagues toward the north, during which M. de Pages made more than words can express, fitly painful motions of his beast so bruised and worn out, that he was at the point of abandoning his hold.

Meanwhile they saw the enemy follow; but as part of the caravan had lost their hands, they lost some time in effects, and catching the young camels for sale, which had been purposely one foot to throw them in the way and check their pursuit.

After riding with all their might farther, a party of seven persons, of whom de Pages was one, happening to be ordered to detach themselves entirely from the scattered remains of the caravan; the name of the rest he never knew. After a large circuit round the region they visited, they resumed their former direction, without seeing any more of their friends.

Continuing their flight with the same celerity, they came at length to a stony country, where our traveller's camel stumbling through the stones, and taking flight, overturned his load. A Bedouin cutting the ropes, he was obliged to leave all his provisions, with a considerable



Quadrans et.

Kick-ick.

11

other necessaries, while the beast ran unloaded before them.

By the humanity of an Arab he was taken up and him; and at eight o'clock, having entered the dry bed of a torrent, they lay concealed, while one of the party went to reconnoitre, from eminence, what was passing on the plain.

He could discover nothing in sight; and after giving a temporary saddle for our traveller, which increased his sufferings, though nothing could be done in the present crisis, they waited on for two hours more, when they came to a spring of sweet water, surrounded with shrubs, which seemed to announce its good quality. Exhausted with thirst and fatigue, our traveller drank almost a bottle of it at a draught; but he soon began to be sorry for the imprudence of his conduct.

de Pagés now reflected on the gratitude owed to the friendly Arab, who, in the moment of danger and distress, had rescued him from being left behind. How to satisfy this he knew not. He had only four piasters which he tendered them as a small token of affectionate gratitude to his benefactor. The Arab however refused to accept any thing; his mind had been formed to charity and beneficence, without the prospect of a reward: he could not give on what principle money was offered; nor would he receive it at last, in any other manner than as the memorial of a friend, who loved and esteemed him.

The same disinterestedness and humanity were displayed, in their supplying him from their scanty stock of provisions, with whatever

they could afford; nor did this cease to the very day of their separation.

Observing the fresh traces of about the well, they were fearful to long on this spot; and therefore, refreshed, they set out, and travelled by the same rapidity as before. My sufferer experienced insupportable pain; his nerves trembled, that his fingers involuntarily played the keys of a harpsichord; and he lost his appetite together with his blood.

After a short halt in the evening, I judged it necessary to proceed, and in the morning they discovered the Euphrates, on which stood a solitary island; but suddenly observing a company of Arabs, they turned the heads of their camels to flight.

In regulating their flight, they were directed by the north-west wind in the day, and by the motion of the stars in the night.

Having had the good fortune to find a well, at which they filled their bottles, they travelled on for four days more, when they perceived a ridge of high mountains on the horizon. Turning now to the south, and directing their march in the direction of the mountains, they arrived at a water in the midst of a plain. Descending into a cavern, formed by huge rocks, the vast basin, or natural cavity, a fountain of water, which, considering its situation, and colour, seems to me to be the catalogue of the infernal source.

Next day, having rested in some place, they continued their journey along the

hills, as soon as it was dusk, from the dread of falling in with the natives. This caution proved extremely fortunate; for next morning, having gained the first ridge, and looking down upon the plain, they saw it crowded with Arabian camps, and could not help congratulating themselves on their escape.

The soil now began to be a little more susceptible of culture, and the brambles to be of a different species from those of the desert. They soon entered on a vast plain, with distant hills on each side; and their prospects now lost much of their former dreary uniformity.

They again fell in with a well, at which they filled their bottles; but observing the ground still moist with water that had been recently drawn, they thought it advisable not to linger in this place. Lying by chiefly in the day, at night they proceeded along a path formed in the channel of a torrent, and here they observed the footsteps of camels, while the surrounding desert began to have the appearance of being much frequented.

At eight o'clock in the evening, they observed some fires on the heights, and heard the barking of dogs; symptoms of population which were soon confirmed by evident vestiges of the plough. In a few hours they came up to some houses near a brook of running water; and having at length entered a built village, they stopped their dromedaries, and stood to their arms.

The return of day presented them with a country watered by rain and refreshed by dew, and in no mean state of cultivation. It was farther embellished with poplars; the first trees they had seen since they had entered the desert.

When the villagers awoke, they appeared intimidated, and probably mistaking the strain for a band of robbers, they requested the withdraw to an adjacent field, where they refresh themselves unmolested. This was complied with, and after a few hours, they resumed their journey over a country which dually was becoming more beautiful and glorious.

Having passed many villages, they were travelling through a country like a continued garden, abounding in trees and plants of various kinds. Coming to an arcade, within which a charming fountain of water, the Bedouins seized with a panic, and refused to enter till of their companions had reconnoitred the place.

At last they came to a cemetery, and at a distance before them perceived the walls of a great town. The rich appearance of the adjacent country, and the many fine gardens along the road, suggested the idea of a very extensive city. Being about to halt under the town wall for refreshment, they received a message from the governor, ordering them instantly to depart threatening vengeance in case of disobedience.

Sensible that they were at the mercy of the governor, they thought it expedient to withdraw some distance, when the message was repeated, probably through the fear which the Bedouins had on this occasion. Meanwhile a bold and spirited man of the party, incensed at the insolence of the governor, stopped his dromedary, and stuck his dagger into the ground, to denote possession; and in spite of remonstrances and abuse, the whole party instantly followed his example. It was on the 24th of August, and on the thirty-fifth day



their departure from Bassora, that they fixed their quarters in the vicinity of this city.

Harassed by marches and countermarches, by war, fatigue, and want, our traveller had such a confusion of ideas, that he could not ascertain the situation of the place near which they were; it thought it corresponded most with that of the ancient city of Damascus. His companions, however, told him it was Chams, or the City of the Sun; and that it was inhabited by a race of men peculiarly vicious and malevolent. He was further informed, that they were ten days journey from Aleppo, to which he urged his conductor to carry him; but with regard to their actual situation on the globe, he was more in the dark than before.

M. de Pagés was anxious to be carried by his guide into the city, that he might find some inn or house of entertainment for strangers; but this proposal seemed to be idle and ridiculous to a man who had little knowledge of European habits. Having then expressed his desire to be introduced to some Asiatic Christian, the friendly Arab readily complied with this request, and he soon discovered that Chams was the Arabian appellation for Damascus. In the street he met a Frenchman, who proved to be a native of France, and who kindly invited him to the hospitality of his convent; an offer too grateful not to be accepted with alacrity.

Damascus is large and populous. The houses towards the streets make but an indifferent appearance; but have a handsome garden front. This city contains manufactures of different kinds, and the markets are elegant and well-supplied. The district inhabited by the Christians is mean,  
and

and in every respect inferior to the other of the town.

The great trade and population of D as well as the high veneration it holds at Musselmen, originate from its being the rendezvous for the Mahometan pilgrim rope, and part of Syria, in their way to hence it has been dignified with the title of the Heel.

This caravan is conducted by the bey of Damascus, who receives a considerable sum from the porte on this account, as well as to maintain the military force, and to keep certain posts in the desert in repair. At fixed stations, a caravan of Damascus is joined by the pilgrims from Bagdad and Cairo, who all arrive at Mecca at the solemnity of Courban Beyran, or the sacrifice; or at the end of Rama corresponding to the Jewish passover.

The Jesuits of Damascus were kind and attentive to M. de Pagés to the last degree; in a city where the people are uncommonly ferocious, and which, properly speaking, does not contain one resident European, their civility was the more gratefully felt.

At his departure, after passing nearly

near the centre of which they crossed a small river, and soon after reached a village.

Here they halted till the usual hour of resuming their journey in the night, when they ascended high and craggy mountains, with great inequalities of soil and produce; though every spot fit for the purpose is planted with vines, mulberries, and other fruit trees.

In this mountainous track they were every where hospitably received. The natives appeared to possess a noble simplicity of character, equally removed from arrogance and mean servility of spirit. Their common food consists of sweet and sour milk, and a sort of crape cakes, toasted on a cylinder of hewn stone, heated within.

Having reached the top of the mountains that command a view of the Mediterranean, our traveller, out of gratitude to that kind Being who had preserved him through so many dangers, made due acknowledgments of praise; and gradually descending, they entered on an extensive plain, whose lively verdure was singularly grateful to the eye.

As they proceeded, the springs burst out from the ridges, gently watered the skirts of the mountains, and uniting their streams, formed little babbling torrents, which diffused fertility as they advanced; and contrasted with the barren wastes of Arabia, raised such sensations in the mind as may better be imagined than expressed.

They arrived at Baruth about nine in the morning, when M. de Pagés went to a convent of Capuchin friars, from whom he received a hearty welcome. The superior of this convent gave our traveller all the information he wanted respecting

his route to Quesfrouan, a place to which he was inclined to a few days stay at Baruth, in which the Mahometans live on friendly terms during his journey.

Near the sea shore, on the road, soon came to the foot of a mountain, to be ascended only by flights of the solid rock. This is one of the great ways to immortalize the memory of the great men whose inscriptions, on this road, are the eye of the traveller. In the path, twelve feet broad, holes are worked for the horses' hoofs, to prevent slipping. Rails have very properly been placed next the sea, which heaves its billows with violence against the rocks; while the head of the traveller grows giddy as he goes down upon the frightful precipice.

Having ascended this extraordinary mountain, and descended on the opposite side in the same manner, they passed Dog's River, at a distance from Baruth. On this river, on a mountain, stands a convent, named Louifey, with a church.

From thence our traveller was conducted to the Jesuit's hospice of Aintoura, where he was well received by the superior. He delivered a letter from Damascus, and expressed his earnest desire to visit Quesfrouan, and every assistance in gratifying his wish.

This religious house is situated on a mountain, which, though extremely difficult of ascent, is cultivated

very summit. The houses of the natives lie scattered all over the mountain. Higher up is a seminary, in which the Jesuits educate a number of young men dedicated to the altar.

By means of the superior, M. de Pagés became acquainted with a sheik who resided at Jelton; after spending three days with the Quesrouan sheiks, he continued his journey for that place.

Jelton stands near the summit of a village; notwithstanding the soil is arid and stony, mulberry trees thrive there in a surprising manner. This village makes a better appearance

than the generality of villages our traveller had seen in this track, though the houses seem little calculated for the mansions of the first persons in the country. United, however, in the ties of interest and affection, the inhabitants maintain a social, but independent manner of life. They reject the idea of an opulent peasantry much more than a race of chiefs; but from this extreme simplicity of manners, and ignorance of arms, result that courage and magnanimity by which these mountaineers defend themselves from being under the Turkish government. They pay, indeed, a small annual tribute, but in other respects maintain a perfect independence.

When M. de Pagés presented the sheik with an introductory letter from the superior of Ains, he received him with the greatest civility; recommending him to the care of his son, and begged the young gentleman to shew him what was interesting in the country.

After spending three days very agreeably with his hospitable sheik, he set out to visit several of the highland grandes, and everywhere met with a kind reception. He assisted at all their assemblies.

his esteem.

In the sheiks of Quesronan, who have chosen this almost impregnable village for their residence, is vested the landed property of the district, from which they draw a certain revenue charged, however, with a fixed sum to the emperor, who, in his turn, pays an annual tribute to the Porte. They administer justice on their estates, and assess their tenants to the public taxes. The Catholics are alone regarded as true and legitimate inhabitants of the country, and hence the Turks, passing this way, are subjected to a certain toll, from which all Christians are exempted.

These people never go far from home without being completely armed; and they never suffer a personal insult to pass with impunity. Their aspect has an expression of confidence conveying an idea of moral rectitude, united to great intelligence of mind. They are prone to compa-

provided it has been contracted with a virgin. Divine service is celebrated in the Syriac language; but the gospel and breviary are read aloud in Arabic, which is the vulgar tongue. All the studies of the clergy are confined to the scriptures and the catechism of the church, and they are little conversant with abstruse questions in theology; but what is better, they are regular in their lives, sound in their morals, and sincere in their belief.

The impregnable situation of the country of Quesrouan has naturally pointed it out as an asylum for all the professors of Christianity in Asiatic Turkey; and hence it has become the residence of many bishops, and the seat of a considerable number of convents for both sexes. Among the former are the patriarch of the Greek church; the patriarch of Antioch, who presides over the sect of the Maronites; and the patriarch of Armenia, who superintends several convents, under the rule of his own ritual.

The people in general are addicted to religion, and vice and immorality are little known among them. Though the women are not secluded from public view, chastity is so highly esteemed, that an unmarried female, who happens to become pregnant, is sure to be sacrificed by the hands of her own relations; and a family would consider itself as dishonoured, should the person, who marries a daughter out of it, be unable to produce proofs of his bride's virginity.

Desirous of seeing the manners of a people, so little visited, in their true and genuine colours, our traveller having spent a few days at Jelton, set out in his route to Masra, a village lying at the foot of the highest mountain in Quesrouan.

The country through which he passed was picturesque, and many spots were especially beautiful. After ascending and descending several hills, studded with mulberry trees; and many cultivated spots, he at last arrived at an open village of considerable extent.

Being furnished with a letter from the parson of Jelton to the minister of the parish, he called at his door. This worthy pastor was engaged in his fields; but his wife and children received the traveller, and pressed him to stay and refresh himself till the return of the master of the house. The wife was a fine young woman, with a complexion deep bronzed by the sun. In the place of her three children, whom she endeavoured to quiet by turns, she conducted the details of the little family affairs.

Meanwhile the good pastor returned to his farm, and his attention to his guest seemed to be continued with the kind civilities of his wife. The wife, however, soon withdrew, in conformity with the strict frains which oriental manners impose on the behaviour of women.

At the hour of vespers the people assembled in the open air, where prayers were offered to Deity, with as much devotion, as if they had been seated under the gilded ceiling of a sumptuous temple. All the flock seemed anxious to distinguish our traveller, and his country agreeable to him.

The evening brought home a number of domestic animals, which constituted the property of this honest ecclesiastic. Assisted by his wife, he fed them by hand, and received their affection as the only return they could make for the attention of their master.



M. de Pagès had his bed laid under the porch, the usual place of lodging strangers in the east; while his host reposed close by him; for, according to the manners of the mountaineers, the master of a family is himself the keeper and guardian of his guests. Next morning he attended mass; and notwithstanding the most pressing invitation to prolong his visit, he resumed his journey and proceeded towards what is esteemed the highest mountain in the country. No habitations lie higher than Mafra, which, from its elevation, is covered with snow half the year.

On ascending the mountain, the mulberry trees, which had clothed its sides, began to disappear, and the land lay in a state of nature, affording only pasturage to some flocks and herds.

They now entered on a rich and fertile plain, which presented the most pleasing verdure to the eye. This level is bounded towards the south by the great mountain, whose perpendicular rocks are lost in the clouds; towards the east and north by a small hill; while, towards the west, the eye sits over successive chains of mountains to a great distance.

Here our traveller surveyed the ruins of an ancient tower, built of stones of immense size. Over the first gate was a Greek inscription, which he was unable to transcribe; but another in the angle of the building, being perfectly copied, was thus translated by the Academy of Sciences at Paris: "In the three hundred and fifty-sixth year, Tholmus presiding for the sixth time over the Temple of the Most High God, this building was erected." This alludes to the era of the Selucides, that is three hundred and twelve years before the birth of Christ.

Beyond the tower, to the westward, lie other ruins of great extent, consisting of single stones, pillars, galleries and gates which indicate the magnificent style in which this very ancient temple was originally built. Its site is amidst high perpendicular rocks, that in some places served it for ramparts. According to the natives, it was consecrated to the mother of the gods, under one of the Ptolemies; but from the inscription it appears rather to have been dedicated to the honour of the father.

In this quarter of Lebanon, if we may give credit to the tradition of the natives, grew those stately cedars, that were used in the construction of Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem.

Having refreshed themselves on the brink of a rich spring of fine limpid water, near the ruins, they continued their progress to the right of the great mountain. The rocks appeared charged with Greek inscriptions, but none of a length that could deserve transcription.

Ascending eastward, they came to other ruins, some of whose stones seemed perforated for the intertion of pipes, which in former times might have served for a fountain.

Having reached the summit of the mountain, they found themselves on what is called the Asi's Back, which slopes on one side into the plain, and on the other into a vale of great depth. Along this ridge runs a canal which serves to convey the water to Masra, two leagues distant. The water here is most intensely cold; and it appears to arise from melted snow filtrated through the rocks.

Here our traveller parted with some of the villagers of Masra, who had accompanied him so and continuing his route by another branch

l, soon entered a natural arch, about broad and eighty long; one of the most ones he ever beheld. The water poured from the heights, from the melting of the usually unites in a great torrent, which

forty feet, and pursuing its course ased rapidity among rifted rocks, at es under this arch, about fifty paces fall. The vault of the arch, though on the road, is at least one hundred feet ped of the torrent, which here begins e mouth of a narrow valley.

his curious arch, and making a sweep ide of a mountain, M. de Pagés began ome pleasant and fertile fields. At ok up his lodging at a little convent, f only a monk and a friar; and next ached the village of Bessomar, which ence of the Armenian patriarch. Af- his respects to his eminence, our tra- nued his route, and soon had a prospect and of the village of Agousta, where h of the sect of Maronites of Antioch his good man received him with much and affection: he spoke Latin and h great fluency; and recommended is to the care of one of his grand vi- whom he perambulated the village, a most romantic and agreeable situa-

; this village, he directed his course uth, which he reached after an ab- n days, which time he had spent in ex- mountains of Quesrouan. The friar of in convent received him with cordiali- rmed him that a king's xebec had ar-

Disappointed in his views, he now resolved to proceed to Acre, from whence he expected frequent opportunities of sailing for France; seems his fame as a traveller had preceded and the French consul, after many enquiries concerning his late expeditions, pressed him to wait with him a little longer to recruit his health, which was considerably broken by fatigue. The consul's lady joined in the same request; and his traveller's resolution was overcome, which imputes to a culpable facility of temper on the occasion. However, it was fortunate for him, that he was under the shelter of such a friendly host, for in a short time he was seized with a fever, from which the use of emetics and the amiable attention of the consul and his family gradually recovered him.

The environs of Sidon are luxuriantly verdant and delightful. In the mountains of the neighbourhood are many caverns cut out of the

the natives of these mountains are extremely devoted to the Turks. They are sensible it is their own bravery and the inaccessible nature of their mountains that they owe their happy independence. The Druses are well affected towards the Christians in general; but holding themselves descended from a French ancestry, are said to have taken refuge in this district, after their expulsion from the Holy Land, they have more than a common regard for the natives of that country. The principles, indeed, which, according to their historians, actuated the subjects of the old man of the mountain, still influence the minds of some individuals.

de Pagés was charmed with the beauty and fertility of this climate, which is peculiarly what he wished to become a child of nature, and wished to enjoy. In the different regions of the globe he had visited, he found no climate so propitious to the natural state of man, as that which extends its mild influence over the southern parts of Syria.

The particular situation of this country, indeed, contributes much to the excellency of its climate and the fruitfulness of its soil. It is protected from the north wind by an extensive ridge of lofty mountains; it is bounded on the west by the sea and on the east by the arid deserts of Arabia from whose parched and sandy soil, little can arise to produce rain.

Among the productions of Syria are those of both warm as well as cold countries; wheat, barley, cotton, the oak, pine, and sycamore, all grow in a high degree of perfection. The vine, the fig, the mulberry, the apple and other trees of Europe, are not less common in the gardens and orchards

chards than the jujubier, the fig-bannan, the lemon, the orange, and the sugar-cane, and other productions of tropical climates.

The industrious character of the natives displays itself in the cultivated state of their mountains, many parts of which present the face of a fine garden. Springs, judiciously directed, water their mulberry plantations, which constitute the wealth of the country. Such is the superior quality and high value of the silk raised here, that the farmer obtains from his mulberry trees, at little expence and labour, a comfortable subsistence for his family.

Here, indeed, luxury is unknown; but should it be enquired where man's least subjected to penury and wretchedness, our traveller would answer, in the mountains of Syria, where refinement is wanting, but every thing necessary to peace and happiness abundant. There the powers of the mind are not chilled and exasperated by the severities of an inhospitable climate; nor are they debased and enervated by the secure possession of unsolicited abundance. Sustenance, though easy, is not, however, to be obtained without moderate bodily labour, which braces the nerves and strengthens the limbs. He who regards vacancy and idleness as the summit of bliss, will find himself disappointed on the trial. Moderate labour, temperance, and content give the most lasting and innocent enjoyments.

In vain would a traveller expect to meet in these mountains with men of deep learning, or of polished and refined manners; but he will find men in their best and happiest state, men pursuing their duty from the impulse of natural sentiment; firm friends, good fathers, and virtuous citizens.

onks of Syria are not extremely rigid ;  
 rules of their orders, which are simple, are  
 strictly observed ; and they are in reality  
 far more affect to be, humble servants of their  
 master, earning their daily bread by ho-  
 ur and industry.

Regular clergy possess little rank or learning,  
 distinguishing them from the vulgar ; their know-  
 ledge is chiefly confined to the New Testament ;  
 they are men of regular and pious lives, and  
 beloved by their flocks.

In Syria we find only four orders of men :  
 monks and governors ; opulent merchants  
 and nobles ; and lastly, the common peasantry.  
 Distinctions of rank are well preserved ; and  
 no person may descend to a lower station,  
 without the chance of an inferior rising to one  
 higher situation.

After going to become better acquainted with the  
 country of the Syrian mountains, M. de Pagés de-  
 termined to pay them another visit, and particu-  
 larly the Druses.

His first stage was Aintoura, and from thence  
 he proceeded to Agousta. Next day having set  
 out for Abey, situated among the Druses, he  
 entered the plain of Baruth, and soon after came  
 to a beautiful forest of pines, close to a little  
 encampment.

Over an arid soil, sprinkled with olive  
 and cherry trees, he arrived at the village of  
 Abey, the residence and patrimony of an ob-  
 edient ruler, and after traversing some hills and  
 reaching the top of a high ridge, he discovered  
 the ruins of Abey, where he arrived in the

It is situated at the distance of two  
 miles from the *Dair el Kamar*, the capital of  
 the

the Drusan country, and the seat of an emir.

Abey is built on the third flight of a amphitheatre, formed by three mountains one above another, and occupying the intervening space between this village and the Mediterranean.

Here our traveller fixed his residence in a convent, from the superior and experienced kindness and hospitality. The convent overlooks several highland villages; he spent the greater part of his time, the principal object was to obtain an intimate acquaintance with the manners of a people little known.

To effect this, he assisted in all the religious services; and after conforming to the customs of a savage in America, a Bramin in India, and an Arab in the desert, he now became one among the Druses.

During his peregrination in this country, he assisted at several funerals, Drusan and Christian; ceremonies which, with the simplicity of their prayers, are very similar. In a few hours after a Druse is laid out in his hut, in his ordinary accoutrements, and a pious book placed in his hands. The women hasten from all the valleys to bedew the corpse with their tears, and make the valleys resound with dirges and lamentations.

The relations then assembling came round the village, with many cries, convulsive gesticulations. It is then that he is taken back to the tent, when a Drusan priest performs a service, which consists of a number



recited in a low tone of voice. The preparations for the departure of the bier are accompanied with the most dismal howlings, and even the appearance of resistance on the part of the females, who seem unable to brook a final separation.

When the body has been deposited in the grave, the strangers are invited by the inhabitants of the village to their several houses, where they commemorate the virtues of the defunct, and entertain their guests in the best manner they are able.

M. de Pagés now paid a visit to the town of Dair-el-Kamar, situated on the banks of the Thamour, on the side of a mountain. The palaces, or seraglios, belonging to the emirs of the reigning family, are fine buildings; the churches are handsome, and constructed in a good taste; and the mansions of some of the sheiks and commandants have large and commodious apartments; but the generality of the buildings are mean. The Druses do not exceed one half of the inhabitants, while the remainder are Maronites, or Greek Christians.

Some of the institutions among the Druses are very singular. A mountaineer is never seen without the walls of his cottage unarmed; and by the maxims of a law, which custom has established, a man has a right to repel force by force, and to redress his wrongs in the best manner he can; and, therefore, whoever considers himself as insulted, dispatches his antagonist the moment he finds an opportunity. This is certainly a deplorable laxity of government.

Again, a man who gives his daughter in marriage to any but one of his own relations, is considered as bringing a reproach on himself and his tribe

tribe; and the consequences are sometimes  
 Families of the same blood entertain the  
 clannish attachment; insomuch that w  
 offers an affront to one, is held to be in a  
 hostility with the whole tribe. Hence ma  
 of violence arise; and the offender has no  
 means of security than by putting himself  
 the protection of some chief, who, und  
 mask of hospitality, shelters him from the  
 of his enemies.

The Druses are divided into two classes  
 first has no other religion than that of n  
 while the second, named Acquelle, or sp  
 Druses, are the votaries of a religion, the  
 ples of which are altogether unknown.  
 last class dresses in black, or in striped  
 and white garments, wear a turban, and a  
 allowed to carry arms, except upon extrao  
 ry occasions.

These people practise great austerities  
 spend their lives in prayer, fasting, and  
 nence from every species of pleasure. Tho  
 acquire a character for extraordinary dev  
 are held in the highest veneration, and the  
 as it is expressed, in the sweet odour of ho  
 Several of the religious Druses have been co  
 ed to Christianity.

The other class of Druses is extremely  
 and uninformed; and though some of the  
 said to worship the true God, they may b  
 sidered in general, as having no fixed rel  
 principles. Some of them, however, are r  
 very good character. They value them  
 highly on their personal courage; and po  
 have more virtues than their rude appea  
*indicates.*

During the three months which our traveller passed at Abey, he slept in a garden near the great road, without any wall or fence, and yet never met with the smallest molestation. He had access to the society of twelve villages in the vicinity, and had no reason to apprehend danger in free and unguarded excursions among them.

M. de Pagés now made a second visit to his friend, the pastor of Mafra, taking Aintoura and Jelton in his way. He was every where received with kindness and hospitality; and having now made a considerable stay in this part of Asia, and being desirous of passing into Europe, he proceeded directly to St. Jean d'Acre, a port much frequented by the trading ships of Marseilles.

Finding a vessel there, he set sail for Marseilles, in the end of June 1771, when they bore away for Cyprus, which having coasted, they stretched to the northward, to catch the breeze from that quarter, which they fell in with on the coast of Caramania.

Having arrived on the coast of the gulph of Satalia, they descried a small vessel, which bore down upon them with full sail. Being apprehensive that she might be a piratical cruiser, though only one man appeared on deck, they fired a shot, to shew that they were prepared; but it was necessary to repeat the salute before she chose to sheer off.

Being in want of water, they touched at Limba on the Isle of Rhodes. Here our author could not help comparing the refined Greek with the hardy Arabian, between whose manners and principles there is so great a contrast, though both are equally poor. The Greek, however, is incomparably the most miserable; because he has wants to gratify which the Arab does not know; and

amid all the advantages of an indulgent sky, <sup>pa</sup> wishes he cannot reach, and in flavish dependence which the Arab disdain s.

No sooner had they taken in water and provisions, and got clear of the bay, than the Turks suspecting their connection with the Russian s gave them chase. The French, without displaying symptoms of apprehension, hoisted the flag and pendant; when the Turkish vessel gave over the pursuit, which was so far fortunate, as they had a quarrel on board, contrary to an ordinance o

On the 15th, they came to an anchor at the Island here our traveller met several French and on board them some of his old friends whose friendship was not abated

Having afterwards (O. at Tunis, on some business, they again got under sail; but being retarded by contrary winds, they did not reach Palma, in Sardinia, till the 27th of November. Remaining here for a few days, they proceeded on their voyage, and on the 5th of December, 1771, M. de Pagés, with gratitude to Providence for his preservation to the end of his travels, again set his foot on his native soil.

Unwilling to deprive our readers of that pleasure, which they cannot fail to reap from the labours of such an ingenious and amiable man as M. de Pagés, we subjoin a brief account of two voyages he afterwards made: one towards the south, and the other towards the north pole. As our own navigators, Cook and Mulgrave, have furnished the world with ample and satisfactory details in both these directions, we shall principally confine ourselves to what appears novel in place and remark.

VOYAGE

VOYAGE OF  
M. DE PAGÉS,  
*TOWARDS THE SOUTH POLE.*  
IN 1773 AND 1774.

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**T**HE French government, having determined to promote discoveries in unexplored regions of the globe, orders were given for the equipment of a ship called the *Rolland*, and a frigate, to be employed on an expedition to the South Seas.

It was with peculiar satisfaction, M. de Pagés says, that he found he was to have a command on this occasion. He was invested with the charge of whatever service on shore the circumstances of their discoveries might require; and he found, by their instructions, that they were to touch at the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards at the Isle of France, before they proceeded southward.

They set sail from the port of Brest on the 26th of March 1773, with a fair wind; and on the 4th of April saw Teneriffe. In the beginning of May they had a distant view of Martin Vas's Isles; and on the 25th of that month, came in sight of the Table of the Cape. Our traveller, with his usual love of nature, in its most undisguised form, made several excursions among the

Hottentots, and was charmed with the simplicity of their manners; but as we have had occasion more than once to describe this singular race in more particulars, however pleasing a repetition might be to ourselves.

The frigate had sailed from the Cape for Madagascar on the 27th of June, and the *Rochambeau* with M. de Pagés on board, got under way on the 11th of July. Soon after darkness fell, a storm spread the heavens, and the lightning flashed in the most awful form. A violent storm succeeded; and though it was night, the waves, by collision, produced a gleam of electricity, which enabled them to see pretty clearly round them.

The wind shifting, soon blew a perfect gale, and the ship lay water-logged in the most distress. Happily she righted, but afterwards thrown on her beam ends, they were obliged to cut away the mizen-mast, and suffered other considerable damage.

The storm abating, they repaired their damages in the best manner that circumstances would allow; and on the 29th they arrived safely in harbour, on the north-west of the Isle of France.

Here they remained two months in equipping the ship for a southern navigation; part of this time, however, they spent on the Isle of Bourbon.

Both the population and the productions of the soil of Bourbon are vastly superior to those of the Isle of France. This appearance, so little expected, induced M. de Pagés to make enquiries into the cause; and after informing himself respecting the succours afforded to both settlements by the mother country, he found a confirmation of his old maxims, that simplicity of manners and a diligent cultivation of the soil, form

only solid basis of a flourishing population. These are the only arts known to the Bourbonnois; whereas the prevalence of vanity and intrigue in the Isle of France has damped its prosperity, and greatly retarded the advantages which its situation commands.

With a view to discover a southern continent, then the common illusion of navigators and philosophers, they set sail on the 29th of October. On the 16th of next month they arrived in latitude 38 deg. south, with hazy weather; and next day they saw two gonalettes of a grey colour, birds which are generally discovered in the vicinity of land.

For several succeeding days they met with similar vestiges of approaching some continent or islands, but were still disappointed in their expectations.

On the 1st of December, being then in latitude 50 deg. they had a fall of snow which continued for some time with heavy gales of wind.

On the 4th, the sun shone out in all his splendour, and the winds died away; but this agreeable change was of short duration; for next day the snow, storms, and haze recommenced, and they had little fine weather till the 14th, on which day they discovered a large shoal of ice, apparently stationary; and soon after, the man at the mast head, cried out, land.

It proved to be a mountainous coast of a very rugged aspect, and apparently intersected in many places by the impetuous fall of torrents. The interior country, as far as they could discover, was wrapped in snow; and along the coast were many beautiful cascades, fed by the melting of the inland snow. A river skirted with a live

verdure, produced by some straggling thickets of shrubbery, joined the sea through a chasm in the mountain. The latitude of this place was 49 deg. 10 min.; longitude 66 deg. 18 min. from Paris.

Coasting along, they picked up some pieces of coral, of a deep red, and discovered an island, to which they gave the name of Re-union, and soon after another, called Isle de Crois. A kind of protrusion, which they gave the appellation of the Cape, the next presented itself, with a coast situated to the south-east.

Having made a survey of the coast, which they considered as a part of the continent, on the 3d of January 1774, they returned to the Isle of Re-union, and landing, took a formal possession of their discoveries. The coast of this island is lofty but green, and swarms with a species of bustard. The sand was covered with penguins and sea-lions, which, from their apparent exemption from alarm, at their approach, seemed to assure them that the country was totally uninhabited. The soil produces grass, but they saw not a single tree.

On the morning of the 9th, they sent out a boat in search of penguins and bustards, which were so tame, that they suffered themselves to be knocked on the head. In a short time the sky became overcast, and the boat, in trying to enter the road, was suddenly driven back by a violent gust of wind, rain, and hail. Immediate assistance was sent from the Rolland; but the men were quite exhausted with fatigue before they could be taken up, and the boat immediately sunk.



old was most intense during this storm; became like a perfect sheet of ice, and the crew so benumbed, that they could not handle. Yet this was in the middle of the fine and corresponding to the 9th of July, in the northern hemisphere.

After encountering many dangers on this inhospitable coast, they quitted their cruise, and set sail for the island of Madagascar. They soon experienced an agreeable mitigation in the severity of the atmosphere; and the transition from an intense cold to a milder climate gave them few pains in their bowels, which were only the introduction to that formidable disease, the scurvy, which now began to manifest itself.

On the 21st they dropped anchor in Antongil Bay, close to a creek in the island of Marroffe. In this little island they erected tents, for the accommodation of such as were ill of the scurvy. From the woods they were plentifully supplied with lemons, pine-apples, and other fruit; while fowls and fresh meat were procured from the Indian villages, whence the sick derived the agreeable prospect of a speedy recovery.

Madagascar is about nine hundred miles long and one hundred broad, and, next to Borneo, is the most extensive island in the world. As it lies between the 12th and 26th degree of latitude, it is favoured with a mild and agreeable climate. The soil is luxuriantly fertile; travellers, and especially botanists, who profess to be accurate observers of nature, maintain that she nowhere bestows her bounty with equal prodigality as in this island. Here she indulges in a peculiar display of vigorous and multifarious vegetation. The country, from its vast extent south and north

toe, or toster, a liquor consisting of the sugar-cane fermented with mustard. He had the honour to be at the upper end of the room, and having attended to his health, and attended his levee two hours, he took his leave.

Afterwards he received an invitation on which occasion the chief was by his own family, and the women of the office of menial servants. The table was furnished with rice, piled upon figs, garnished with pieces of fish and with different sorts of herbs. Figs substituted for plates and spoons. He had taken care to provide some for a short time the entertainment being gay. At the conclusion of the feast he was complimented with a few bottles of spring juice; while his wife and daughter were gratified with some large needles. On the 10th M. de Pagés arrived at the village of Levou, where he proposed to reside. It is most agreeably situated, a short distance from the shore, on a rivulet whose banks are fringed with tufts of wood and meadow. At high water, this village is commanded by a little canal in the sand. There are large intermediate spaces between the sweet verdure of various fields and meadows. The population of the village is considerable.

After our traveller settled here, a short time he lived in a state of intimacy with the chief, having somewhat abated his assiduities, gave such offence, that he refused to part with some

some bullocks he had contracted to sell for use of the ship, till the faithless lover should turn to his mistress.

A proposition so singular could not fail to excite our traveller's surprise; particularly when he saw the requisition of the chief treated as an object of grave deliberation, in an assembly of principal inhabitants. From the sequel of business, however, he had sufficient reason to be satisfied that all this arose from a mercenary principle; and that it was no more than a fine to extort some additional presents.

But though they appear selfish in their intercourse with strangers in general, this principle is not discoverable in their connection and relations with each other. On the other hand they interchange civilities from the purest disinterestedness.

After M. de Pagés had been a few days in place, the French governor of the new colony quarrelling with a chief of some consequence, rashly gave orders to fire upon him, which the Indian retorted with becoming spirit and dignity. Alarm was soon spread over the country, in consequence of those hostilities, and the chief of Banlevou, collecting his followers, prepared to stand on his defence.

Our traveller and three other strangers c

they chose to live under the protection of f.

village of Mahanlevou, however, was no the peaceful retreat of the contemplative : clamour and confusion ; and our traveller other alternative but to return to the ship, he left this place with regret.

breach could not be healed by the lenient of negotiation ; and nothing less than an to arms would satisfy the governor. Having resolved to seize the person of the chief, or his village, he demanded assistance from ps, which they did not think themselves rty to refuse.

what a violation was this of every tie of convention ! They were now going, in cool to carry fire and sword against a man with they had formerly interchanged presents ; and even made them a visit of confidence section only a few days before, attended wives and daughters.

traveller says it is impossible to express the ation he felt at the conduct of the gover- A man, he observes, but just emerged from e life, to a responsible situation, and who t the presumption to prostitute the inte- id lives of two nations, to gratify a person- nosity ; a man, who, uncandid enough to of no competition between his own rights ose of others, did not scruple to disgrace our and justice of his country by the per- on of the basest crimes !

as with unspeakable satisfaction our tra- ound that he was to have no share in the gn against the natives. Though it is the f a *military man* to meet danger in the  
cause

cause of his country, and to defeat all such criminal designs as may tend to disturb or subvert the public peace and security; this certainly does not imply the tacit dereliction of character as a moral agent, or the absolute barter and alienation of reason, life, and liberty.

The crimes of the governor betrayed a young officer, of undoubted courage, into such a scene of iniquity as must have imbibited his mind with shame and remorse to the latest period of his life. This young man, since his arrival, had lived with the chief, who was now to become the victim of the governor's resentment, and had received, under his roof, every mark of confidence and hospitality. In the intercourse of domestic life, he had tasted the pleasures of love, blended with the most genuine sentiments of friendship, a state of happiness which he had long enjoyed and which had only been interrupted twice before. But viewing the present as an excellent opportunity of displaying the genius and talents of a soldier, all the endearing ties of love and hospitality were dissolved in a moment. He availed himself of his local knowledge of the country, and conducted his men, by intricate paths, only known to himself, to invest the mansion of his benefactor.

The village and the fort of the chief were speedily reduced to ashes; but the inhabitants, being apprized of the approach of the enemy, had taken shelter in the woods. A few infirm men fell into their hands, captives who owed the depredations of age, an exemption from the miseries of perpetual slavery.

The troops returned to the governor in all exultation of triumph, and presented him with

w articles of Indian furniture; spoils but formed to grace the arms, or gratify the eye of his dependents.

From the hair, complexion, and make of the natives of Madagascar, it appears as if they were descended from different races of men. In their disposition they are lively and obliging; but wholly destitute of genius, vain, whimsical, and restless. Prompt in the use and application of their bodily faculties; but without the powers of reflection, or any thing like principle and morality.

They wear an apron at their girdle, and sometimes of the same kind on their shoulders, with a net in form of an umbrella. The hair is shaved excepted into small tresses, and the beard is suffered to grow only on the chin.

The women have expressive faces, and are generally of the middle size, or rather under it; though few can be called ugly, scarcely any can be ranked among the handsome, or pretty of the sex. They tie a long apron round their waist, with a kind of under waistcoat, which fully covers the breasts. They are fond of silver ornaments about the neck and arms. Their hair is combed into a multitude of little tresses, variously disposed, according to the particular fancy or taste of the individual.

The men are little addicted to agriculture, and are more inclined to look after their cattle, which they keep in the woods. On the women is chiefly devolved the care of cultivating the fields, of growing rice, corn, and fruits, particularly the cassia or Madagascar bread-tree.

Their common food consists of rice, bananas, dried fish; they consume very little of fresh meat.

meat, or fresh fish. Their usual beverage is rice water, or the juice of the sugar-cane, fermented with pimento and mustard.

Their houses are small, and awkwardly constructed. The walls are formed of bulrushes, and the roof covered with plantain leaves. The principal part of the timber work consists of massy pieces of wood, while the rest is of bamboo, very inartificially executed. The floor is raised considerably above the level of the ground, to avoid the exhalations of the soil. Humble as these structures are, they are well adapted for health, and guard them from the annoyance of serpents, and various noxious insects.

Though the natives of this island have no regular form of religious worship, yet they adore one Supreme Being, as the patron of justice and goodness, who will judge men after death, and reward or punish them for their demerits or good actions. The rite of circumcision is generally performed upon males between the seventh and eighth year of their age; but sometimes at a later period. The day of circumcision is solemnized in families with much joy and festivity, and concludes with the singular custom of firing from a musket the fore-skin of the patient.

They believe also in a devil, or evil being; and upon this article of their creed, is founded the craft of the *panfaret*, or magician, who, being supposed to defeat or controul the machinations of the invisible enemy, practises a thousand tricks on the credulity of the multitude. Few Indians, indeed, of good sense, give credit to the virtue of his enchantments; but the more ignorant and superstitious, who always compose the great mass of the people in every country, suffer themselves

es to be sadly duped by his fraud and  
on.

ets of a species of wood, suspended round  
, or preserved in a little bag, are sup-  
secure the possessor against wounds, or  
ters of war. A shrimp, or toad, applied  
rds of magical power to the head of a  
is expected to restore him to his wonted

Exposing the sick in a hut of a certain  
i, with an eastern aspect, from which is  
n assemblage of party-coloured threads,  
d a sovereign remedy in the most despe-  
s. A cure is sometimes expected from  
the posts of the patient's house with dif-  
ficulties. Perfumes mix in abundance in  
rts and enchantments, of the magician;  
ugh the greatest part of this, no doubt, is  
e, the effects of effluvia are not unknown  
physician or the philosopher.

gascar presents the traveller with many  
furd observances, of which it may be dis-  
trace the origin; but which, in general,  
be the barbarous vestiges of religious no-  
distinctly transmitted to the people from  
iatic neighbours.

horrid instance of savage superstition with  
record. When an infant has the mis-  
to drop into the world on a day esteemed  
, or of bad omen by the pansaret, he is  
or suffered to die of want, or to be de-  
by the wild beasts.

are accustomed to hunt the whale all along  
ast; and having been fortunate enough  
him with the harpoon, they wait till his  
is nearly exhausted, when they haul him  
the shore. The women watching their  
L 2 success,



Success, having by this time assembled on the beach, raise songs of praise in honour of him who had the merit of giving the first wound. The chorus having withdrawn, the whale is dragged as near as possible to land, and surrounded by all the principal men of the village, when the public orator advances, and having pronounced a long oration on the pre-eminence and excellent qualities of the fish, he is cut up, and affords an immediate repast to the assembly.

All matters of importance have a formal discussion in the palace of the tribe. Here too all public business is only and deliberately discussed: and every speaker is taken in weighing the arguments of the speakers.

With all this gravity, however, the inhabitants are far from having a weak intellect, and are in every respect well qualified, by a sound understanding, to avail themselves of maxims drawn from experience, in considering the contingencies of futurity. Besides, as the country is divided into many small and independent states, the interest of any individual community becomes very much involved, insomuch that it is difficult to determine what line of conduct is most eligible. But their chief misfortune, as politicians and men of business, originates in the facility of their own minds, which can never be directed to one precise object.

Property in this island consists in cattle, grain, &c. Every person who has had the misfortune to be made a prisoner of war, man, woman, or child, is reduced to slavery, and from that moment is regarded by his own kindred as an object of contempt.

Their arms consist of a shield and a kind of lance, which they have the art of throwing with peculiar address. They are also pretty well provided with muskets, which they have purchased of the French, and in the use of which they are not unskilful. A few of the petty princes have procured swivel guns from the same quarter; and it is said, that one of them is in a condition to bring cannon into the field.

On the eve of war, the women, children, and cattle, retreat to the woods, and remain in concealment till the issue of the campaign. The village is then occupied only by the men, who, previously to an act of hostility, sacrifice an ox. An Indian, distinguished for his eloquence, then rises and makes a long harangue on the arrogance and injustice of the enemy; his countrymen meanwhile dipping their lances in the blood of the victim. The carcase is then cut in pieces with the skin, and distributed among the bystanders, who instantly devour each man his portion with the most horrid voracity; a ceremony sufficiently descriptive of those ferocious sentiments with which they proceed to vindicate their rights, or avenge their wrongs. Their operations in the field are of a very desultory nature, consisting chiefly in teasing and harassing the enemy, or in attempting to surprise him when disadvantageously posted, or in the night.

If they have reason to imagine that the enemy is off his guard, or little prepared for the defence of his fort, they form a blockade round it, and endeavour, by a coup-de-main, to make the chief a prisoner of war. Should they have the good fortune to succeed, they plunder his village, drive off his cattle, and enslave his vassals; but seldom

or never to be to any thing like a regular engagement.

These people are susceptible of very violent enmities; and sometimes they execute on their devoted subjects the most deliberate cruelties. Our traveller saw a chief dressed in a necklace, formed of the teeth of a rival, whom he had slain in battle. A man of the first quality, having captured a daughter and a cousin of an obnoxious neighbour, ordered them into his presence, and in cold blood, with a lance, killed the former, and ordered his companion to carry home the dismembered parent.

It seems to be natural to man in a savage state, when irritated or provoked, to act as an instrument of his revenge. The savage is ever welcome a stranger to his hut, and with the best he can command, while the scalp of an enemy hangs dangling round his neck. The New Zealander sates his appetite with the quivering limbs of a guest, who, from folly or ingratitude, rouses him into a paroxysm of rage. The native of Madagascar, while he lives and associates with a stranger as a brother, will, with great composure, pull out the teeth of a man whom he slew in his anger: these are the spoils which at once sooth his rage and adorn his person. Such is man, under the uncontrouled influence of passion, and devoid of religion and morals.

The customary use of presents is the same here as in India. It is the business of the inferior to make the first advance, as well as the first present; but he is sure of a return. This custom of giving and receiving presents, forms the bond of union between strangers and the oriental nations:

here the protection of a chief is not only  
 ry to security, but subsistence, we ought  
 o hastily to condemn a practice different  
 our own. Here presents are publicly given;  
 is the same effect is often produced by the  
 honourable means of private gratuities and  
 itions.

natives of Madagascar indulge in all the  
 of hospitality; a virtue which is rather  
 ult of a natural impulse of the heart, than  
 actice of any fixed and defined precept,  
 s founds the exercise of it in the nations of  
 When some travellers tell us, however,  
 Madagascar the offices of hospitality are  
 to such a pitch of extravagance, as to  
 t customary for parents to prostitute their  
 n to the embraces of strangers, they speak  
 from ignorance, or from a desire of exciting  
 in their readers. From a closer inspec-  
 their manners, it will be found, that the  
 egard shewn to chastity among that people,  
 : resolved into a covetous principle of pa-  
 and a long acquaintance with the propen-  
 f dissolute men.

les the article of presents, the chief, by  
 of his daughters, who act as spies on the  
 ents and conduct of the paramour, obtains  
 telligence as is sometimes conducive to his  
 and independence. Thus the young ladies  
 lagascar, habituated to intrigue, prompted  
 political and mercenary views of their pa-  
 and captivated by the charm of some new  
 il ornament, cease to be reluctant to the  
 f their admirers.

e language of this island, which is by no  
 harsh or disagreeable, M. de Pagés observ-

ed some of the same inflections of voice which occur in that of the Philippine isles. It seems to be a compound of different dialects, and contains many words borrowed from the Arabic and Portuguese.

But to return to the history of the voyage. The French, who had been ill of the scurvy, were now in a state of convalescence; and as the officers were afraid, lest longer delay might expose them to the malignant fevers of the country, they laid in a fresh stock of rice, beef, and poultry; and on the 29th of March fell down the bay. Having dispatched the corvet to the Isle of France, they made sail with the frigate for the Cape of Good Hope; but with all the expedition they could use, symptoms of the epidemic fevers of the climate began to appear before they left the coast, originating no doubt from the setting in of the rainy season.

On the 29th of April, the appearance of some manches de velour, or velvet sleeves, as they are called, announced their approach to Needle Bank, which runs along the shore, eastward of the Cape. The 1st of May brought them within sight of the African coast; but the north wind barring their entrance into False Bay, they proceeded to Simon's Bay, where they dropped anchor.

The seeds of febrile infection, caught at Madagascar, now shewed themselves in the mortality of many of the ship's company. It was found, however, that a majority of the sufferers had imprudently exposed themselves either to the rain or the heat of the sun. Happily the salubrious air of the Cape soon began to produce symptoms of recovery.

tag, and a race of very small  
s delighted with the music of a small  
d, like the greenfinch; nor was he less  
with the melody of another species of  
size, remarkable for his length of tail.  
6th, they set sail for Europe; but the  
continuing unfavourable till the 4th of  
ath, they made little progress; however,  
ollowing days they proceeded with such  
ole gales, that they crossed the line on the  
nd continuing their voyage without any  
ption, on the 8th of September they en-  
he road of Brett.

## VOYAGE



VOYAGE OF  
M. DE PAGÉS,  
*WARDS THE NORTH POLE,*  
IN 1776.

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is former voyages and travels M. de Pagés obtained a considerable knowledge of the and temperate zones. In his last voyage, become acquainted with the inhospitable of the South Seas, he felt a strong propensity to visit the hyperborean regions, and to be ascertain the truth of some comparative s he had made, between the high latitudes s either pole.

g on board a frigate at Toulon, under sail-ers for the port of Brest, he no sooner ar- here than he solicited and obtained the minister's approbation of his intended voy- d prepared to proceed to Holland, where no doubt of finding a ship destined for th Seas.

waiting in Holland three weeks, the nts to whom M. de Pagés had letters of endation, by their good offices, assisted in g him a passage on board a ship bound zbergen, and on the 16th of April 1776, led from the Texel.

ing the German Ocean by the southern of that channel, they stood to the north, and



and the 20th, were ~~seen~~  
Islands; but the weather was so ~~much~~  
passed them without seeing them. ~~The~~  
between Shetland and the coast of Norw  
forty-five leagues.

On the 23d, being in latitude 66 deg.  
north, a bubbling appearance of the w  
monished them of currents, the direction  
they found to be towards the north. I  
in large flakes, and Reaumur's thermome  
a fraction above four degrees. The col  
as the aspect of the skies, was nearly the  
in the South Seas; but with this materi  
ence, that here the weather was calm  
cold uniform; whereas, in the South  
capricious and irregular; besides the  
greatly more advanced in the latter th  
mer region.

On the 26th, they ceased to have t  
night, and could distinguish objects at  
of three leagues, at the noon of nigl

On the 30th, they shot north of  
the great continent, on which voy  
graved, " Hic stetimus nobis, ubi

Here ends our voyage, where t  
remained for t

served latitude, their longitude being 3 deg. 12 min. east.

The high wind commenced in a very unfavourable moment; for, in the morning of the 3d of May, having reached the ice, they had rather precipitately pressed the ship among the shoals.

M. de Pagès observed with surprise, however, that in proportion as they advanced into the ice, the wind moderated, and the heavens increased in serenity and beauty, insomuch that, while they enjoyed the finest weather in the world, they saw at the horizon the region they had lately quitted, dark, and probably embroiled with a strong gale.

In the afternoon, they discovered the snowy mountains in the bays of Clock and Havrisound. The mountains of Clock may be distinguished by their superior magnitude and lofty crests, which sustain a number of summits rising to a point.

The south wind having drifted the shoals of ice back from the open sea in great quantities, their present navigation became somewhat less embarrassing; the greatest distance between the shoals did not appear to exceed a cable's length, and this interval was commonly occupied by an icy wreck.

Thus far their navigation had received little interruption; but being now in a very high lati-

object of anxious solicitude. The captain, in his place at the mast head, made it his business to descry from a distance the most navigable channel, while two pilots, stationed in the fore-cabin, gave notice to the helmsman how he should steer to avoid the adjacent shoals. The seamen assisted themselves abaft, and helped to facilitate the ship's way by means of long poles.

The patient Dutchmen, with phlegm and perseverance, sustained the violent efforts they were obliged to use in this perilous navigation. The vessel was low rigged, very strong, and in every respect adapted for the present service, which greatly contributed to their preservation amid the shoals which were now continually failing them.

On the 4th the passage northward appeared to be completely blocked up. Accordingly the

ought prudent to moor on a bank, and opening of the ice towards the north.

They saw many whales, of which they estimate enough to catch three. They met with sea unicorns, an animal seldom this side of 80 degrees latitude. . The seems to accompany the whale, being discovered near the same place. Both blow, at the surface of the water. An of the largest size, measures fifteen feet

The snout of the male sends off a hood or horn, six or seven feet long, the base is about the thickness of a , tapering gradually to a point. This all the lustre and solidity of polished and on the surface are gutters running in s.

unicorn appears to be the friend, so the is the mortal enemy of the whale, to gives battle in a troop, headed by a superior size to his followers.

having opened, they found that they d considerably to the northward. Same ver, the shoals returned, and began to nd them, leaving only here and there a l of water, formed by the salient angles e. The crew descending on the ice, towing the vessel, and partly by pushing the shoals, through which they had been o pass, endeavoured to free themselves from confinement; but a dead calm depriving the use of their sails, their most strenuous were ineffectual.

10th, the ship was completely locked shoals of ice, and every fluid spot en- appeared, leaving them only the dismal

prospect of one continuous mass of ice. By observation they were then in lat. 81 degrees.

The whole expanse of the horizon, except one dark speck in the south, appeared white from the reflection of the snow, a circumstance that seemed to warn them that the sea was in the same impenetrable state to a great extent. The wind was westerly. The ice, though every where so close as to prevent the passage of a canoe, was, however, not very compact; and fearful lest the shoals might be wholly cemented together by a strong frost, and every means of escape rendered impracticable, they resolved to make a determined effort to recover their liberty.

The Dutch, not unaccustomed to such dangers, and confiding in their skill and exertions, did not despair; and boldly attacked the ice where it seemed to be susceptible of the smallest resistance. They hoisted their sails opposite to the place they meant to penetrate; a part of the crew, stationed on each side of the vessel, pushed against her, in order to widen the channel; while the men on board propelled her, by pushing away the ice at her stern. The united force of the wind, capstan, and poles, producing a violent compression in the circumjacent shoals, the ship got under way, entering progressively into places which a little before were incapable of admitting the smallest boat. This more than Herculean labour lasted two days, when at last they worked the ship into a region of navigable channels, or incommoded only with such recent accumulations of ice, as were unable to obstruct her progress.

On the 11th, their latitude was 80 deg. 38 min. longitude 4 deg. 25 min. from the meridian of Paris. Taking the advantage of a fair wind  
and

and the opening of the ice, they stood to the south; and on the 14th, came in view of the Devil's Cape, which forms the north-west point of Spitzbergen.

The sea was now become much more open than formerly : a fresh gale from the south had chased the shoals before it, while the currents in concert with the wind had drifted them considerably in the same direction. On the 15th, they saw the mountains which compose the boundary of the bays of Renneveld.

Nearly in the situation they now were, the British vessels which sailed in 1773 \*, for the purpose of making discoveries, after being locked in some time, terminated their expedition. It is pretended by some that they arrived too late in the season, and were not apprized of the currents which drifted them to the north-east of the De Witts Cape.

On the 16th, it blew with considerable force, and, yielding to the joint impulse of the winds and currents, they soon found themselves in latitude 81 deg. where the sea was considerably open, and free from shoals. They were now less than a hundred and eighty leagues distant from the coast, the idea of which served sufficiently to awaken our author's curiosity. Had he been able to inspire his companions with sentiments similar to his own, the winds and the currents, which at that moment carried them rapidly towards the north, a region hitherto deemed inaccessible to the feet of mortals, would have been saluted with acclamations of joy.

\* See Commodore Phipps's Voyage.

This quarter, however, is not the most eligible for such an enterprise, as the sea lying in the vicinity of those banks of ice, so frequent a little farther to the west, is much too confined. Nevertheless, M. de Pagés seems to think that a voyage to the pole is not a chimerical idea; at the same time that he who undertakes it, ought to be patient under many fatigues and dangers, and particularly skilful in the practical navigation of the icy regions.

On the 1st of the month, being in lat. 74 deg. our author tried some experiments on sea-water, and found that one hundred pounds gave four pounds three quarters of salt; when north of lat. 80 deg. it yielded no more than four pounds; a proof that the intensity of the cold has a proportionable effect in sweetening the briny fluid.

On the 17th, they anchored on the Isle of Amsterdam, which is about three leagues in length, by two in breadth. The anchoring ground is in a creek east from the Devil's Cape, though there are other stations where ships may ride in security.

They had again launched into the ice, and on the 24th of May were in latitude 78 deg. The wind had been favourable for several days, though the weather was excessively cold, the thermometer being 11 deg. below the freezing point. They had frequent falls of snow, and the sea was frozen all round them to the depth of five or six inches.

On the 28th, they entered that region which is chiefly occupied by banks of ice, whence it has been named by navigators, the West Coast. Here a dazzling whiteness overspreading the whole western quarter from north to south, except a few dark specks, seemed to indicate that all below

was

extended surface of ice. Their latitude deg. with 25 min. west longitude and the point of the needle 20 deg.

As the wind obliging them to moor on a bank, by a sudden movement of the adjacent ice, they found themselves completely hemmed in. They surveyed the ship, and were happy to find that hitherto, they had nothing to dread from the pressure of the shoals. At three o'clock, however, next morning, an icy wreck, which had drifted abaft, compressed by the shoals in their passage, accumulated at the stern, from which they apprehended considerable danger; but the wind suddenly shifting, the masses parted and drifted along the vessel's side.

Such had been the crowded and compact state of the shoals, as to prevent their enlargement till the 1st of June; and in this perilous situation, having observed a small piece of water where the ship might lie more at ease, they endeavoured to reach it, and with incredible labour and perseverance, after thirty-six hours incessant engagement, they at last effected their purpose; but being over-taken with a thick haze, they were obliged to moor on a bank stretching westward.

On this cruise they saw a number of whales, and caught one; while two more extricated themselves from the harpoon.

Though the vessel was secured, their situation ere soon became as alarming as before. An immense shoal of ice drifting towards them, they made haste to tow her into the bottom of a small creek; but she presently settled on two points of ice, which composed the angle they occupied. While she lay here, completely hemmed in, numbers of whales swam with impunity on the



face of the bay. They hastened to transport boat over the ice; but after much labour and fatigue, they were compelled to return without success.

Next day, June 5th, the bay was entirely closed up, and the ice falling with violence on the shoal that had barred the entrance to their bay, one of their capes was demolished. Some time after this cape was destroyed, they observed the compression was rapidly increasing, and were a little apprehensive that, as soon as it should reach the vessel, it must go to pieces. They therefore resolved to construct a basin, where the ship might be exposed to less danger. The magnitude of such an undertaking can scarcely be conceived: but in the end it was executed with success. The saws employed on this occasion were fourteen feet long and seven inches broad, with teeth an inch and a half deep, which the sailors cut away the ice, according to the plan previously sketched out.

For some time they received little molestation, but the effect of pressure again began to be felt more than ever; and the ship was so crowded up, that her very figure at times appeared to be sensibly altered. She was evidently labouring in the utmost distress, and every moment was expected to be the crisis of her dissolution.

This was a prospect that required all their courage to support. M. de Pagés began to reason on the escapes with which Providence had already favoured him, as an antidote against despair, and he indulged the hope that the same overruling goodness would not forsake him now.

The ship, however, groaned and cracked in the alarm

g manner ; her head was forced up by , and all their resources were at an end.

identially the intenseness of compression about eleven o'clock, and till six they lay only quiet, when it was partially renewed, again went off. In the morning of the 8th, ressure recommenced to the most alarming e, and they found that they had chosen this in an evil hour, as at no great distance saw channels and bays of considerable ex-

in the 10th, the bank floated away entirely, and they were once more delivered from a most awful and perilous situation. After manœuvring to disengage the ship, it was found that she had stamped her figure on the ice with the same ecision as if she had been moulded in it.

They now warped her along to a station which seemed less encumbered with shoals ; and here they intended remaining till they could effect a passage into the channels on the outside of the bank. For this purpose they constructed another ason, which, by the shifting of the ice, was soon rendered unserviceable ; but at last they reached a channel where they found themselves in a state of comparative security.

On the 18th, the wind increased and blew somewhat fresh, when the shoals broke up, and yielded them a free navigation. They embraced with alacrity this happy change in the circumstances of the ice, and in spite of a thick haze escaped with all possible speed from the neighbourhood of this formidable bank.

They now directed their course towards the east ; but on the 20th, the wind continuing fresh they were obliged to come to moorings on a bay

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which soon shifted its position. It changed and fell calmer, and, though a thick haze, they steered to the west, and snow began to melt copiously, and vultures into the sea. By observation was found to be 77 deg. 15 min.; 30 min. Here they saw numbers drifting with the current, and many jumping at the surface, and leaping about. They are black, with a snout like more conical, and are about twenty

Except intervals of haze, which frequent, they had fine weather, with a wind at south, for the remainder of the month. Drifting south-west, they occasionally met ice; but on the whole, their navigation was interrupted. The cold was not intense. The mercury was rarely so low as the Fahrenheit scale. But though the thermometer stood at 32 deg. on the deck, the haze froze at the mast's head, and icicles fell in abundance.

It is worthy of remark, that even in the most northern regions less occupied by the ice, the thermometer frequently exposing a greater surface of mercury, even in the longest intervals of clear weather, never rose so high as when the sky was more universal, though accompanied by much less serene; an appearance conclusive of the specific atmosphere.

The 1st of July, they were in latitude 66 deg. longitude 11 deg. The surface of the sea frequently exhibited red fleshy substances according to some, is the natural colour of the whale. It was now, however, a confirmation that they had lost sight of that animal. They were fast approaching the coast of America.

ity of Gallhamsque, an excellent fishing station in the month of July; and in a short time caught there two whales.

was now necessary to be more cautious of floating shoals of ice, than in the month of ; as they were stripped of that thick snowy ring which contributed to prevent the dangerous effects of the shock. The ice too derives in the heat of summer a kind of elasticity, which, increasing the cohesion of its parts, renders it all more formidable to the navigation.

The thick fogs, so prevalent in those latitudes, considerably incommoded them; but at the same time they seemed to become temporary, in proportion as they advanced towards the west; probably on account of their vicinity to the land of Gallhamsque. The vermilion colour of the horizon indicated an atmosphere of land; while the flight of birds shewed it to be at no great distance.

On the 8th, being in latitude 75 deg. 6 min. N. 13 deg. the ice began to break up in all directions, and the explosion it made resembled that of a cannon, or the fall of a high pile of timber; a noise which was repeatedly echoed from the adjacent shoals. These shoals were composed of different strata of ice, united by compression, and consolidated into one mass by subsequent freezing. As soon as the heat and moisture of summer divest these masses of their covering, the cement, by which their several parts cohere, is dissolved; their union ceases; and the emissions which rise above the surface, tumble down.

The shoal meanwhile is often unequally disburdened of its burden; and having appendages below,

below, which have a tendency to one end, and starts at the other. The exposed to the action of the sun is brittle, and breaks off; and the sides that rest on its surface, mass being at last only supported falls into a thousand pieces.

M. de Pagés was surprised to meet in this navigation similar to those ice, which, issuing from Hudson's Straights, float along the coast. The highest ice he had seen in the not more than thirty-five feet above the sea; an elevation which bears no proportion to that of those enormous

Continuing their cruise towards the 12th they were in latitude 7 and consequently near the shore although an obstinate haze prevented viewing this coast, which is annually visited by the whale fishers, who have traced a latitude of 76 deg. to 70 deg. when they sailed from Greenland by a straight line of twenty-five leagues in breadth. The navigator has passed this straight; but with some shew of reason, to continue towards Baffin's Bay.

The coast towards the north is high and the ground seems tolerably fertile. The ordinary navigators of those seas content on harpooning the whale than in visiting the coast, have no desire to go on shore. They themselves little concern about the interior of the country or the seas.

Just as the opportunity presented itself, the author of learning more particu-

the known, his indefatigable Dutch captain  
 ied a whale, to which he gave chase; and left  
 . de Pagés to ruminate on his disappointment.  
 e derived, some consolation, however, from sa-  
 ifying his mind of the actual existence of the  
 ast of Gallhamsque, which lies nearly under the  
 me parallel of the meridian as Teneriffe.

With respect, however, to that part of the  
 merican continent found in the charts under the  
 itude of Spitzbergen, and said to have been  
 iscovered in 1655 and 1670, "the most experi-  
 ced and intelligent navigators," M. de Pagés  
 rs, "seem to have no knowledge of it." He  
 s, however, no doubt of the existence of land  
 the quarter of the north, from various observa-  
 ns on the nature and direction of the currents  
 d the shoals.

While they were in pursuit of the whale, which  
 last eluded their vigilance, they were carried into  
 ea perfectly open. Indeed, our author, by sever-  
 l strong arguments, endeavours to prove the  
 acticability of navigation even at the pole, where,  
 cording to his hypothesis, the sea cannot be one  
 lid mass, from the constant action in it, that  
 ill unavoidably originate from the currents. "It  
 ems that in the year 1773, some Dutch vessels  
 und it possible to return from the very centre of  
 e ice, so late as the end of November; and it  
 rther appears, from various concurring testimo-  
 es, both of the Dutch and the Russians, that  
 anges and revolutions among the shoals take  
 ace in the high latitude of the Siberian Seas,  
 id north from Nova Zembla, even during the  
 vere frosts at the end of November.

On the 14th, they found themselves in latitude  
 : deg. longitude 7 deg. consequently they had  
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made considerable progress on the ward. They now took in fresh water of little labour or difficulty. The ship alongside a bank, they opened channels, conducting to a reservoir which they filled their casks, and back, put them on board with great

The Dutchman being satisfied of fish, prepared to withdraw from return home; and on the 18th, 1849, Mayen's Island, the north point of latitude 72 deg. and 9 deg. 30 min. It may be easily distinguished by Bear's Mountain, which is very high. This mountain seems to be about two in circumference at the base, and of a conical form, terminating, however, in several summits. The whole island is about three in length, and two in breadth.

They had now a view of the sea fluid state; one chain of ice extending towards the east. In the morning haze, the constant atmosphere of thick white clouds appeared in the regions of the air, and the weather was of a stormy face.

On the 19th, they doubled the point of ice, situated towards the east. The ice, coiling with the thaw, caused a veer to the same quarter; but the swell of the sea as they penetrated the main body of ice, a high rolling sea setting in from the east, the ship tumbled in a most dangerous manner; but this gradually diminished as they doubled the mainland.

a very dismal climate; for as soon as gets a little to the eastward, drizzling are to come on, and though the sun at intervals, the air is habitually damp, more disagreeable to the sense than the ice of the higher latitudes.

24th, they were arrived nearly in the Iceland. M. de Pagés made it his concern in this voyage to compare the climate with the southern climates, and found dissimilar. Judging from the thermometer temperature of the air in latitude 70, approaches to that of 50 deg. south, the difference of only four or five degrees. In southern latitude, the barometer was forty-six inches ten lines, while its smallness in the north seas was twenty-eight lines.

It appears that those two latitudes, seventy and fifty south, are pretty similar in point of weather, though in different periods of the year; the end of April, or the beginning of May in the north, corresponding to the end of December, or the month of January, in the south.

After keeping in the southern quarter, threatened with a tedious passage. At length off the coast of Iceland and Etland they felt the ferocious south-west blasts of Bay and Davis's Straights; and on the 25th, entered the German Ocean, and saw the indication of a very long day. They were obliged to use a candle at night; whereas in the long day, they could see to read at twelve. Thus one day, consisting of ninety-six and a half hours, came to an end.



On the 5th of August, they reached the vicinity of the Dogger Bank, and on the 14th came in sight of Holland; and having taken board a pilot, they entered the Texel, and concluded a voyage which had been unusually successful.

M. de Pagés, after visiting some friends at Amsterdam, set out for Rotterdam, where he found a vessel bound for Guernsey. On landing at that island, of the inhabitants of which he speaks in very handsome terms, he soon found an opportunity of continuing his voyage, and on the 27th of September 1776, arrived at Breton. With this expedition, he finishes his hitherto published adventures, which will be a lasting monument of his perseverance and philosophic

TRAVELS IN  
EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA,

PERFORMED

Between the Years 1770 and 1779,

BY

*RUEL PETER THUNBERG, M.D.*

OF THE ORDER OF VASA, PROFESSOR OF  
MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF UPSAL, &c.

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all the eminent men whom the great Lin-  
æus formed by his precept, and animated  
example, no one has rendered himself more  
useful than Thunberg. After spending nine  
years at the University of Upsal, and having  
passed the usual examinations for a doctor of  
medicine degree, he obtained from the Academical  
Council the Kohrean Pension for travelling,  
in the space of three years, amounts to  
thousand eight hundred copper dollars, or  
forty-five pounds sixteen shillings and eight  
pence sterling; and with his own little stock, this  
enabled him to undertake a journey to Paris,  
in view to his farther improvement in medi-  
cine, surgery, and natural history.

By his merit and acquisitions, his desire of travel-  
ling, and his want of patronage being blazoned  
abroad, raised him some powerful protectors,

and under their sanction, he made a voyage to the Cape, where he continued for some time, and afterwards to Java and Japan. His account of the latter empire is peculiarly interesting, as it relates to a country so little known; so different in almost every respect from the customs and institutions of Europe. Of all nations on the face of the globe, the Japanese are the most singular. Here, indeed, as in other countries, are found both useful and pernicious establishments; yet we cannot help admiring the steadiness which constitutes the national character; the immutability of the laws; and the unwearied assiduity of the people to do and promote whatever is useful. Nor is their attachment to their country, and their jealousy of strangers, the uniformity of their institutions, and the impartiality of their government less worthy of wonder and admiration.

Hence then the descriptions of Thunberg must at once be often novel and interesting, when he enters on the subject of Japan, and, therefore, we shall make it a distinct head of his travels; while those which he antecedently performed, as having been over a beaten track, may be treated of more lightly and generally.

The talents and industry, however, of Thunberg were conspicuous in every situation. Even where his researches had frequently been anticipated by others, his intimate acquaintance with botany and the other branches of natural history give a value to his remarks and discoveries; and shew how well he was qualified to tread in a path which had either been overlooked, or inadequately pursued. During the space of nine years which he spent in foreign countries, he brought much fresh matter to light from the exhausted

ture. He described and arranged near  
ed new animals ; and seventy-five new  
plants, and species to the number of five  
nd upwards ; all which he has already  
e world in separate publications ; while  
les still remain under his investigation.  
f. Thunberg arrived in Stockholm, in  
r such a long absence from his native  
e had the honour of an audience of his  
and met with the most marked atten-  
spect from all classes of his country-  
eed, while he was cut off from their so-  
had not been unmindful of him : they  
red several honours on this persevering  
ture, which awaited him on his return.

have been highly flattering ; but he  
eived the most solid proofs of royal fa-  
ational gratitude, which we trust he  
ive to enjoy, for the benefit of science,  
he has thrown such a lustre, by his  
il labours. The reputation of Thun-  
ed, can scarcely rise higher : almost  
ed society, in Europe, has thought it  
to boast of his name among their most  
ed members. His travels have been  
nto the most fashionable languages of  
d have met with the best reception ;  
be allowed, they are much more valu-  
e matter they contain, than for the  
ents of language or arrangement.

g the brief narrative of his tour to Pa-  
I take up our traveller at Amsterdam.  
ne favour of Professor Bourman and  
was introduced to the acquaintance of  
emen belonging to the Dutch East In-

dia

dia Company, who having a taste for botany, and a desire of enlarging their collections with new exotics, listened with pleasure to his proposal of undertaking a voyage to Japan, and furnished him with the necessary means and recommendations. And as no nation, except the Dutch, is suffered to trade with Japan, it was necessary for him to learn to speak their language, to acquire which, he requested permission to pass a couple of years at the Cape of Good Hope, and to be taken into the service of the East India Company.

In compliance with this request, he was appointed surgeon extraordinary in one of the ships then bound for the Cape, named the *Schoonzigt*, the captain of which was M. Rondecrantz, a native of Sweden.

Being amply furnished with letters of recommendation, and having made every requisite preparation, M. Thunberg went on board on the 14th of December 1771; but, owing to contrary winds, they were detained in the Texel for a fortnight longer, during which time he made himself acquainted with the economical regulations observed on board, both with regard to the health and sick part of the crew. Each man, at the commencement of the voyage, singles out a companion, on whom he can place the most confidence, and the messes are so regulated, that seven dine together.

It seems that an epidemical complaint raged on board the ships, which our author ascribes chief to the state of the air, and the number of unfortunate men who had been kidnapped, and were sent off as soldiers to the eastern settlements. Against this inhuman practice he inveighs with great *perity*; and it certainly is an indelible disgrace

untry that tolerates such a nefarious traffic in Holland, however, it appears to be carried with the most aggravating circumstances, the government at least encourages it by licence.

A physician of the company had given the contrary directions to stop the contagion, and the preventatives were employed; but disease did not entirely cease during the whole voyage, and it considerably abated till the miserable wasted persons were mostly carried off. How useful it is thus, to sport with life, and to endanger the sound by a communication with those who, from previous confinement and ill usage, carry seeds of disease on board.

Next, on the 30th of December, they left the bay with a favourable wind, and in a few days reached the Bay of Biscay. On the 4th of January the officers of the Schoonzigt were nearly poisoned by the criminal mistake, or rather the stupidity of the steward, who had served white lead instead of flour for pancakes. When brought to table, they appeared a little spotted and extremely dry. The cook was therefore rebuked and reprimanded, on the presumption that he had been too sparing of butter; nor did he betray the deleterious composition of which the cakes were made.

Next day the officers ate a pancake a piece, and it was consumed by the purser and boys; twenty people partook of them. The effects immediately appeared: most threw them up again immediately, and others in the course of the night the following day. The vessel in which they were dressed was first suspected of being the cause; sea-sickness came in for a share of the blame:

blame ; but at last M. Thunberg, who had pined in this dangerous meal, more narrowly examining the sediment at the bottom of the pan, put it on some live coals, and with pipe melted it into lead.

The cause of their illness was no longer secret. Those who vomited early escaped much danger ; but others, whose stomachs reject the offending load so soon, were with vomiting and cholics for several days ; however, suffered more than the captain, chaplain, and our author, notwithstanding best antidotes they could have recourse to ; though no one lost his life, the misery that all of them endured for many days was description.

One poor fellow was so raving mad with cholics that he attempted to rip open his own belly ; but at last turned to the iliac passion ; and no laudanum give him any lasting relief. At last however, being applied to the region of the stomach, perfectly removed the cholics, and being procured by active clysters, he gradually began to recover.

It was nearly a month before they all recovered, and the various symptoms which appeared as the consequence of this active poison, were as various as their constitutions and modes of life. Thunberg suffered a salivation, and had the most excruciating pains in his head and ears, he was at one time apprehensive of an apoplexy.

Without stopping at any of the western islands they pursued their voyage ; and on the 15th of February, passed the line. Here they saw flying fish (*exocetus volitans*) which flew in one direction. The scurvy began

han ever, and the water grew putrid, and  
ted maggots.

some days they had seen indications of  
nd on the 10th of April, Table Mountain  
to shew its head. Six days afterwards they  
d Table Bay, and fired the customary sa-  
In the road M. Thunberg found a Swedish  
hich had brought his friend, Professor Sparr-

g safely arrived at the Cape, our traveller  
on the lieutenant governor, Baron Pletten-  
and the other gentlemen of the regency, to  
he was recommended, who received him  
reat affability, and promised to assist him  
design of travelling into the interior part  
country.

ter now stealing on in this climate, he  
it necessary to defer his expedition till the  
of September, and in the meanwhile em-  
himself in obtaining information respect-  
e internal economy and institutions of the  
ny, and in examining the plants and ani-  
a the town and environs.

houses in the Cape Town, M. Thunberg  
re all of brick, white washed, and covered  
at brick roofs, or with a kind of grafs indi-  
to the country (*restio tectorum*) laid upon  
ow frame work. On account of the violence  
winds, the roofs cannot be tiled over or  
high.

domestics here generally consist of black  
ny slaves from Malabar, Madagascar, and  
parts of India. These most commonly speak  
a Portuguese or Malabar, but seldom the  
language. They learn various trades, by



which they profit their masters ; and are let out by the month, week, or day.

As well within as without the town are neat and excellent gardens, which produce many culinary vegetables and much fruit. Among these, that extensive and beautiful garden, belonging to the company, distinguishes itself like an old oak, to use our author's expression, among a thicket of bushes. This garden, which is divided into forty-four quarters, is always open to the public\*.

The small-pox and the measles are the most fatal distempers here ; for the prevention of which they use the same precautions as are customary against the plague. Consequently, as soon as a ship arrives in the road, a surgeon is sent on board to examine the crew ; and in case of any infection being found among them, the captain has a station pointed out for him where he may be supplied with refreshments ; but all communication with the shore is suspended.

Yet with all this laudable care on the part of government to preserve the health of the people, the small-pox has at different times made dreadful havoc at the Cape, as well among the Hottentots as the Europeans. Nor have the measles been less fatal, from injudicious medical treatment.

M. Thunberg made several short excursions from the Cape, during the months of June and July ; but however interesting his remarks may be to a naturalist, general readers would be little gratified with the particulars. He every where

\* As we have given a pretty full account of the Cape and the country of the Hottentots, &c. from Sparrman and others, we shall be less circumstantial on this occasion. In a general work, repetitions, without novelty, should ever be avoided.

and hospitality prevalent among the farmers; though living in the town was sufficiently expen-

towards the conclusion of winter, in the month of August, the fields began to be decorated with yellow flowers, and our traveller thought of making preparations for his approaching long journey into the interior part of the country. After providing himself with various appendages necessary to a naturalist, he purchased a saddle horse, a covered waggon, and three yoke of oxen. His travelling companions were Auge, the botanical painter at the Cape, who had made eighteen excursions into the country; M. Immelman, the son of an officer, and Leonhardi, a sergeant; with two civilized Hottentots.

Being equipped and ready, they set out on the 1st of September, and proceeded by Riet Valley and Groene Kloof, a considerable grazing farm belonging to the company. Here they remained a week, making collections and observations; and it is to be supposed they much enjoyed this delightful situa-

tion. Having visited Saldanha Bay, where they saw a immense number of seals, some of which weigh between ten or fifteen hundred weight, they returned to the Fontein. In this vicinity they saw that beautiful bird, the *falco secretarius*, distinguished by its beautiful head and long legs. It lives entirely on serpents, and therefore is a deserved favorite in every country where it is found.

On the 25th, they passed over the Berg Rivier, the next day took up their lodgings with a man the name of De Vett, a descendant of one of the French families, which arrived with the first assistance to lay out vineyards, and plant fruit trees.

trees. Here they rested some time, in order to refresh their cattle; and in the mean while made short excursions in the neighbourhood, which was fertile in natural curiosities.

At this place M. Thunberg was shewn a flint stone, so much celebrated for its virtues as a antidote against the bite of poisonous animals. When applied to a poisoned wound, it sticks till it is saturated with the infection, after which it drops off, and discharges the venom it has absorbed in some fluid. It appears, however, that this stone is too costly to be within the power of even of ordinary farmers, and that the Hottentots when bitten by a serpent, immediately seize a toad, with which they rub the wound, and obtain effect a perfect cure. They have also the custom of extracting the poison by suction.

Our traveller being informed by the inhabitants of Rhoode Zand, that a bush grew in the mountains which produced caps, gloves, waders, stockings, &c. of a substance resembling plush, he was anxious to unravel this mystery, and found that the plant in question was the *Trichomanes giganteum*, the leaves of which are covered with a very thick down, or tomentum, which being stripped off entire, with a little assistance from the scissors, really furnishes the required articles; so that the matter is not quite so marvellous as it was marvellously related.

Having made a large collection of plants, and seeds, they left this beautiful spot on the 1st of October, and penetrating into the country arrived at a house near the Hot Bath, where they halted for the purpose of using this mineral water, and of exploring the productions of the adjacent mountains. The water is reckoned extremely

so intolerably hot, that it frequently  
 swoonings and nausea, if long used at

unt of the flooding of the rivers, they  
 ed to remain here a few days. On the  
 ever, they continued their journey, and  
 h arrived at Zwellendam, the residence  
 the company's land-rosts, whose jurif-  
 ends over all the interior part of the  
 at lies beyond this spot, and who has a  
 nost respects similar to that of the go-  
 i province.

ing from this place, the plains began to  
 ore in grafs, and to assume the appear-  
 eadows. The mountains were likewise  
 o fleeps and hills, and nature wore a  
 ous, but less cultivated, appearance.

id hitherto travelled nearly due south-  
 gh a country on both sides surrounded  
 ntains, which they now determined to  
 e direction of the Hautiniquas, while  
 gon was to proceed through Attaquas

course of this progress they fell in with  
 arties of the Hottentots, whose manners,  
 berg supposes, and with reason, to have  
 e a great revolution within the last  
 ears. Bent by slavery, or driven from  
 ve haunts into more distant quarters,  
 ecome timid and shy, and begin to lose  
 those peculiarities which distinguished  
 nation.

3d of November, they forded Koukuma  
 ere they fell in with a mad buffalo, that  
 o of their horses, and drove Auge and  
 nt to the shelter of a tree; where they

fat without making an effort to destroy the aggressor, though they were well armed.

So much were those two heroes intimidated, and so little was their curiosity, that they seriously proposed making the best of their way back to the Cape, where they could live better, and be less liable to be frightened by buffaloes; but when M. Thunberg represented how cowardly this would appear; and that he was determined to proceed, even should they desert him; shame, if not honour, got the better of their design.

However, our traveller left his doleful companions, for a few days, at a farm near Pisang Rivier, while he visited the sea coast, and particularly Robbeberg, a very singular mountain, which, in its different strata, resembled a piece of heterogeneous masonry.

Near this spot he found the *strelitzia*, one of the most beautiful flowers that has been introduced into the gardens of Europe from this country. The Hottentots are said to eat its fruit.

Buffaloes are very plentiful in this neighbourhood, and it is nothing uncommon to see a herd of a hundred or two. A Hottentot, who had been trained to the business of shooting those animals, supplied the family of a farmer with them, without having recourse to the herd; yet so little indulgence did the poor fellow receive, that the number of balls were counted out to him, every time he went a shooting, and he was obliged to furnish a buffalo for each.

The crest-fallen sergeant and gardener having, by this time, somewhat recovered their spirits, they resumed their journey on the 10th of November, and in the course of this day's journey refreshed themselves with Hottentot sack-milk,  
which

hich they found very acid and cooling, though w travellers, unless urged by extreme thirst, ould be able to prevail on themselves to taste it. Thunberg says, he had formerly imagined at the sour milk of Norrland, in Sweden, which kept for several months, was the oldest in the orld; but he found that the Hottentot sack-ilk might, from its much greater age, be confi-ered as grandmother to the Norrland milk.

On the 17th, near the banks of Diep Rivier, ey saw a great number of small heaps of stones, nder which an old Hottentot told them that the habitants of that track, who died of ulcers, ere buried. Hence there is reason to conclude, at this place had been depopulated by the de-stitutions of the small-pox.

The bread-tree (*zamia Caffra*) which is a spe- es of palm, grows on the eminences in this strict. It rises to no great height, but is very ick; and from the pith the Hottentots contrive make their bread. They, however, bury it ft in the earth for the space of two months, d when it is sufficiently decayed, they knead into a cake, which they bake in the embers, in very slovenly style.

Near Camtour's River the Caffres and the Hot- ntots live promiscuously. The former, how- er, are by far the most personable and valiant. heir institutions and form of government are arly the same in their origin; but the Caffres, taining their native independence, have devi- ed less from the customs of their forefathers. untung is their principal delight, and no people n be more fortunately situated for the enjoy- ent of this sport.

Near Sea-cow River, they heard of a colonist who had been bit in the foot by a serpent, of the species called Ringhals, or Ringneck. It seems the unfortunate man was two miles from home when he met with this accident. He immediately dispatched a slave to bring him a horse with all speed, on which he went home, after binding up his leg tight, in order to prevent the poison from spreading upwards. On his return, home he became so sleepy, that it was with difficulty he could be kept awake: he lost the sight of his eyes, and remained blind for a fortnight. His leg swelled to an amazing degree, and covered the bandage in such a manner, that it could not easily be removed. An incision was made round the wound, and the foot washed in salt water. New milk was given him to the quantity of several pails full in a night, but he brought it all up again. After this the serpent stone was applied to the wound; and the patient gradually recovered. Yet, though he lived several years after, every change of weather brought pains in the part, and the wound at times broke out afresh.

Having refreshed their cattle, and taken a pretty extensive survey of the country, in the beginning of December, they directed their course back again; and though their return was not barren in botanical curiosities, they met with no memorable incidents before they arrived at the Cape, on the 2d of January 1773.

Our traveller now employed himself in arranging his collections, and sending them to his friends and patrons. After accomplishing this, he passed the subsequent brumal months, as he had done last year, in botanizing in the environs of the Cape,

and making short excursions into the coun-

out this time, M. Sonnerat, a Frenchman, had accompanied M. Commerçon, as a draftsman, in his travels round the world, arriving from the Isle of France. With this gentleman M. Thunberg contracted an acquaintance, and they made many excursions together to their mutual satisfaction. About the middle of January they determined to visit Table Mountain, to see its productions at that season of the year; and were recompensed for their trouble by the discovery of many rare plants, particularly of the *Ericæ*, which they never found in any other country. Among these, the *orchis grandiflora* is one of the most beautiful, and the *serapias caerulea* one of the most singular. At the latter part of his life, M. Thunberg, for the first and only time, procured some specimens of the blue *ergaticornis*, from a steep cliff. This plant is remarkable as it is remarkable in its form.

Thunberg informs us, that the wheat which is raised in this country is much heavier and more productive than that of Europe. This shews the fertility of the Cape as a settlement; for whatever soil produces the most essential necessaries of life in the greatest abundance and perfection, in the eyes of reason will always be most esteemed. Though this tract is generally applied to agricultural purposes, the farms are not all held by the same tenure. In the vicinity of the Cape, the lands having been purchased of the Hottentots for tobacco, brandy, and other commodities, are the exclusive property of the colonist, which he has the liberty to dispose of; but higher up the mountains, on the other side of the mountains, are

copyholders,



copyholds, for which the colonists pay a quit rent, and cannot transfer them without the permission of the governor. The buildings, however, on these premises, may be sold, though the land cannot.

Neither burghers nor farmers can contract wedlock without the governor's consent; but this is seldom refused, and therefore is rather a matter of police, than of extortion. Sometimes, however, the sanction of the governor has been denied; and in that case the parties have been obliged to defer their nuptials till the arrival of another governor.

In various excursions which our traveller made into this country, he was more and more convinced, that the whole promontory, called the Cape, is nothing but a vast mountain; for all the ridges and chains, as well the greatest as the smallest, run between south-east and north-west; and thus take the same direction as the violent winds that prevail in this country. They also run parallel to, but at unequal distances from, each other; so that some of the intervening vales are broad and well inhabited, while others are extremely narrow. It is singular, that in going from the town into the country, from south to north, the elevation of the land still increases, notwithstanding several hills are passed; and this continues to be the case for three or four days journey.

Near the Cape, which forms the most southern angle of the triangle of Africa, the mountains have the least extent. The farther one advances, the broader it grows, and the longer are the ridges formed by the mountains. So that there is a difference of nearly two months in the forwardness

seasons, between the most level and the elevated spots. In like manner, the whole on coast, where the mountains go off with a gradual declivity, is always the warmest; and for this reason the most populous, and best cultivated parts of the colony.

In the month of March, M. Thunberg spent a day on the top of Table Mountain, and was gratified in the evening with a singular and most beautiful prospect from this considerable eminence, which, lying in the usual direction of the winds in this track, has one of its long sides facing the north-east, and the other to the south-

The sun rising in the east, of course, in this latitude proceeds towards the north, and at last reaches the ocean to the westward of the mountain. This makes an earlier morning, and like a later evening sun. So that on the top of Table Mountain, about five in the afternoon, two different worlds, as it were, presented themselves to the view, of which the western still enjoyed the best sunshine and a clear horizon; while the eastern was already covered with darkness, and a thick impending mist, though a moment before the sun sunk below the mountain, the view from the other sides was nearly the same.

In the month of May, Major Gordon, our travelling companion, and an English gardener, lately arrived, of the name of Mason, made an excursion on foot to the mountains situated between the Cape of Good Hope Bay, and were much entertained, as with the picturesque scenes which every where opened, as with the natural garniture of the country at this season. About the beginning of June there was a violent storm, in which the

Jong

September commencing, and the beautiful and flowery spring making its appearance, put Thunberg in mind of preparing for a long journey up the country. His equipage was, in many respects, the same as in the preceding year. Besides paper, books, and ammunition, he took with him several medicines to distribute among the colonists who might stand in need of them, as a mark of attention for their former civilities.

For his fellow-traveller, he had Mr. Maso who had been sent here by his Britannic Majesty to collect plants for the Royal Garden at Kew. This gentleman was well equipped, and attended by an European servant. Four Hottentots were likewise engaged, so that the party consisted all of seven persons, who were to sequester themselves from the rest of the world for seven months, and to penetrate far into the country to the north-eastward.

They set out from the Cape on the 11th September 1773, and their first stage was Jacobs Kraal. Passing between the Tiger and the Blue Mountains, the soil was generally covered with sand and downs, and abounding in swamps, which now began to produce fine pasturage for cattle. Among the bushes, in the sand, they frequently saw land tortoises crawling; and when they took up their lodging, they were entertained with this luscious food.

On the 13th, they arrived at the comparative post in Groene Kloof, where they rested a few days, and botanized in the vicinity; and afterwards continued their journey to the sea-shore. Here they visited the Saltpan, a track of country overspread with salt water during the winter, which gradually evaporating, a salt is left behind which the colonists collect for use.

They reached Saldanha Bay on the 22d, and having examined the small islands in its bosom, they pursued their journey to Witteklipp, which receives its name from a large insulated rock of singular appearance, and curiously arched on one side by the hand of nature. This cavity, which is difficult of access, seems only to be frequented by swallows.

Here they saw a number of wild dogs, or jackals, the foxes of Samson, which prey upon the antelopes, and sometimes make great havoc among the sheep, unless carefully watched.

In the beginning of October, they passed the Black Mountain, carefully investigating the productions of the country in their way; and on the 7th, crossed the Berg Rivier, which was much swollen with rains, by a ferry. The roads now were exceeding bad, and even dangerous to the last degree; as deviating in one place from the track even a hand's breath, would have tumbled them into an abyss.

Escaping, however, the dangers of this passage, they crossed the Elephant's River, and soon afterwards arrived at Olyfant's warm baths, in the stream of which they found conserva growing. In crossing a mountain, on the 15th, their cart was overturned, and sustained some damage, which they repaired as well as circumstances would permit.

found it necessary to alter their route, on account of the difficulties attending their carriages on this hilly track.

Visiting several farms, at all of which they met with a hospitable reception, they proceeded to Roode Zand, where they arrived on the 22d, and were kindly entertained. On a hill in this vicinity they still saw a good deal of snow. As one of the greatest curiosities they discovered in this track, mention is made of a farmer's wife, who, through good living and indolence, was grown to such a size, that she weighed three hundred and thirty-four pounds, or twenty-six stone.

The farms about Roode Zand are pretty thick, and the colonists appear in good circumstances. The vineyards are numerous; and of wheat, a considerable quantity is sown.

On the 4th of November, they arrived at Jacob van Rensburg's farm, a man who was in his eighty-first year, and from twelve sons had a progeny of one hundred and ninety persons, all alive. This circumstance has given him some degree of reputation; but his principal fame is derived from a misfortune that befel him from a lion, that not only wounded him with its claws, but even lacerated his left arm and side, and lacerated him in such a terrible manner, that he lay for dead on the ground. In that situation, the savage left him, and he was at length found and carried off by his servants. All this he recovered; though he was never able to handle a musket afterwards. He had, however, been the first sportsman of the colony, and had acquired a tolerable fortune by killing elephants. This patriarch mentioned that, in former days, within his recollection,

the river, they proceeded to carry on the  
work, which the late rains had raised so much  
it was dangerous to cross it. M. Thunberg  
it appears, was the most resolute of the party  
constantly regarded as the leader, boldly  
into the stream, when, in an instant, he  
sunk with him into a large and deep  
hole, which would have inevitably proved  
grave, had he not been able to swim.  
His serene calmness in the midst of danger, he  
guided his horse to the opposite bank, and  
to the Divine Goodness for his preservation,  
particularly as this was the anniversary of  
his birth, thirty years before.

Discovering a safer passage, the rest of the party  
and the waggon passed without any  
and they continued their journey for  
without farther interruption.

Some of the party were killed by the

hundred weight, and to foreign nations as three or four stivers a pound.

On the 15th they crossed Goud's Rivier, the source of which is strong, and so liable to inundation on a sudden, that it is dangerous for a traveller to take up his quarters too near its banks. Leaving the Diep Rivier, they entered Lange Kloof, which is bare of trees and shrubs, but abounds in grass. Our traveller having examined a part of this track the preceding year, he determined now to ascend the summits of the mountains in the vicinity, in order to observe the direction in which they ran. On gaining the eminences, he found that the greatest part of the road he had travelled lay over various ranges of mountains, and along various dales of considerable breadth of hilly country, well filled with men and animals; while, on the other side, the more plain and level land, in this part of Africa, for want of water, can scarcely exhibit a single quadruped, and even few

on this track, grazing is the only employment of the farmer, and great quantities of butter are sent from hence to the Cape, for which the traveller receives no more than from three to five shillings a pound, though it stands the company at more than two shillings.

While they were traversing this country, the night made a terrible noise, and the whole country was thronged round the house. In the morning it was found that they had been pursued by a wolf, (*hyæna maculata*) and that one of the travellers had been bit in the groin and considerably lacerated. The *hyæna* is a bold and ravenous animal, and according to our author,

will frequently eat the saddle from under the traveller's head, and the shoes from off his feet, while he lies sleeping in the open air.

On the 29th they took up their lodgings at a farm house, after a very unpleasant day's journey. In consequence of the rains, the roads were slippery and heavy, and the rivulets so much swollen, that their proper fords could not always be discerned. This occasioned the driver of the cart, belonging to M. Thunberg, to miss his way, and to drive into deep water, which wetted the plants and other collections quite through, and gave him incredible trouble to dry them again. Many, however, were perfectly spoiled by this accident.

December 1st, they went down Cromie Rivier country, a continuation of Lange Kloof, and halted several days at Meulen Rivier's mountain farm, almost the remotest of the colony on this side. At no great distance from this station, Seacow River falls into the ocean. It abounds in fish from the sea; for, except on the coast, the rivers of Africa scarcely produce any thing valuable.

M. Thunberg, having exposed his body uncovered to the rays of the sun, as he was bathing and botanising in this vicinity, contracted such a disorder, that he was obliged to keep his bed for several days; nor could he bear even a calico shirt to touch his body, where the heat had raised inflammations. However, by anointing himself with cream, which lubricated his parched skin, he soon recovered.

The Hottentots that live in this district, and even those who are in the service of the Europeans, intermarry without any ceremony or regularity.



A woman too, has sometimes a husband and a substitute. If a married Hottentot, time undertakes a journey, his wife may accompany another in his absence; a circumstance opened to our traveller's driver, who in his home, with all that he had earned in his mission, found himself a widower. They rested their almost worn out cattle, and set out with a view of travelling as far as the Snow Mountains. And as the country through which they were to pass, was either inhabited by Hottentots only, or wholly desert, they resolved to take with them some Hottentot interpreters, guides, and guards, with such a supply of provisions as they could conveniently carry. Everything being ready, they pursued their journey on the 9th of December, and next day crossed Camtouw's River, which at this time formed the boundary of the colony. Passing Looris the country began to be hilly and mountainous, and sprinkled with fine woods. When halted for the night, the Hottentot captain in strict, paid them a visit, and encamped a short distance of his people not far from them. He distinguished himself from the rest by a tiger's skin, his staff of office, which he carried in his hand. The Gonaguas Hottentots, and the Caffres who were, intermixed, visited them in large numbers and were entertained to their satisfaction; nothing was so grateful to them as Dutch hospitality. The knowledge that they carried this dignity with them, crowded their levee, if it may be so called; and as it was our traveller's object to gain the affections of the natives, and to reward their services, they had taken care to provide themselves with various toys and other articles.

cles of little value, which they had reason to apprehend would be acceptable. Small looking glasses, however, amused both the givers and the receivers most. It is impossible, indeed, to express the ridiculous farce that these savages acted when they saw themselves reflected in the glass; they laughed till they were ready to burst, and then turned the back of the mirror to see if the same effect would be produced from it as from the front.

These people, who were well made, and of a sprightly undaunted appearance, adorned themselves with brushes, made of the tails of animals, which they wore in their hair, on their legs, and round their waist. By way of a handkerchief, many carried a fox's tail tied to a stick, with which they wiped their faces. Some had thongs, and others strings of glass beads, bound several times round their body. But upon no part of their dress did they set a greater value, than upon small and bright metal plates, of brass or copper, either round, oblong, or square. These they suspended from their hair, on their foreheads, breasts, necks, and even their posteriors, with peculiar pride and ostentation. Mr. Macon gave one of the Caffres, with whom they were most familiar, a copper medal; which so gained his good will, that he voluntarily accompanied them throughout their journey, with this glittering badge hanging down on the middle of his forehead.

This country being full of wild beasts, and therefore, in every respect, more dangerous to travel in, they engaged an additional number of Attentots to accompany them, who, for the love of tobacco and other trifles they valued, readily offered

ed themselves; so that the troop now consisted of more than one hundred men.

Proceeding through Krakakamma Valley, they descended down to the sea-shore; and when the heat of the day abated, they began to look out for game to satisfy the craving stomachs of such numerous retinue. After proceeding a little way into the woods, they espied a herd of buffaloes, the number of five or six hundred, within three hundred paces of them. So large an assemblage of animals, each of which, taken singly, is a formidable object, would have daunted persons unacquainted with their nature; however, they advanced without fear within forty paces of the herd, and as the animals looked up and faced them with a brisk and undaunted air, the whole troop let fly among them at once. Intrepid as they naturally are, the sudden flash and report of so many muskets put the herd to flight, and they fled for the woods with the utmost celerity.

At this fire, an old bull buffalo, of immense size, a cow, and a calf were mortally wounded. The travellers selected some of the most fleshy parts of the bull, which they found tender and delicious; and gave the remainder, together with the entrails, meat, and offals, to their Hottentot attendants. The entrails, meat, and offals were all hung upon the branches of trees, so that in a short time the place looked like a slaughter-house, round which the Hottentots encamped; having made a large fire, in order to be ready to broil their viands as often as they could eat.

At night they tied their beasts to the wheels of the waggons, and fired off several pieces, to frighten away the lions, some of which they were lurking about. They likewise lighted large  
fires

fires, by way of precaution, all round the encampment, and then composed themselves to each with a loaded musket by his side. In the subsequent part of their journey, where the sun seemed to rule by day, but the wild beasts swayed by night, they used similar means of preservation.

On the 15th they passed Zwartkop's River, and came to the Saltpan, a valley of about a quarter of a mile in diameter, and sloping by degrees, so that the water in the middle was scarcely four feet deep. The Saltpan was in its best attire, and made a most beautiful appearance. It has no communication with the sea, and the saline impregnation is entirely derived from the soil, by the rains which fall in spring and totally evaporate in summer.

Having reached Sunday River, the banks of which are steep, and the adjacent fields are meagre, the greatest part of their ample store of Hottentots left them, and as our travellers were now approaching to a perfect desert, neither game nor even water was to be expected; they began to review their strength and their resources. Mr. Maſon's oxen were so afflicted with the hoof distemper, that several of them were absolutely unfit for use: a council was therefore held with the drivers, and after mature deliberation, it was resolved, though much against their wills, that it would be impossible to proceed with such emaciated and sick cattle as they possessed over the desert track which separated them from the Dutch settlements, near the Snow Mountain and in Cambado.

After informing themselves, as far as circumstances would allow, into the nature of the

people, the animal and vegetable produce set out on their return with reluctance retracing their former progress in a future, they had an opportunity of visiting of their old friends, or of making more researches and enquiries, where they had before.

passed a few days before Christmas at Jans farm, and then proceeded on their return towards Krommie River, and Lange. The track over which they now travel—wholly Carrow field, producing only a few, no grass, and very little water. Here, grew the *mesembryanthemum emarcescens* called kon by the Hottentots, a shrub famous over the country. The natives beat it, and all together, and afterwards roll it like pig-tail tobacco; and having suffered it to ferment, they chew it, especially in thirst. If used immediately after the collection, it possesses an intoxicating quality. The natives call it canna-root. It thrives only in the best fields, and is chiefly collected by the natives who live near the spot, who afterwards carry it to a great distance.

30th they visited Olyphant's warm bath, which is at the foot of a large ridge of mountain. The stones in the vicinity are ferruginous, and the earth appears brownish. The water is warm, but not boiling hot; and though it has an inky taste, has hardly any smell. This spring preserves an equability in all seasons, and the farmers say that thunder has some influence on it. The Carrow fields in this neighbourhood are very thinly planted with vegetables; and in such a burning-hot climate, where

where not a drop of rain falls for the space of eight months at least, it is almost inconceivable how they can thrive at all. Their stems and branches have all the appearance of being bare and quite dried up; but the leaves, on the other hand, are very succulent, and preserve their verdure all the year round.

Directing their course homewards, the driver and the Hottentots were directed to proceed with the carts through Hartequas Kloof, and to wait at Riet Valley till M. Thunberg and his associates should come up, who were determined to ride over the dry Carrow, which lay to the right, and afterwards proceed through Plaatje Kloof. This expedition, however, did not end fortunately; for missing their way, and the sun shining so hot, they neither knew how to retreat nor advance, and at last were obliged to lodge in a valley near a small stream, while they tied the halter round one of their horses' legs, that they might not get away from them.

Notwithstanding they made a large fire, and cut down canna bushes (*falsola aphylla*) the cold affected them so much, after the intense heat of the day, that they could not get a wink of sleep. As morning approached, they began to look for their horses, but found they had vanished, and were in the middle of a desert, where their fate was uncertain, did not brighten their unpleasant prospects. However, after having searched the country in vain, they ascended the heights, and before these they at last found their beasts, and they instantly saddled, and directing their course obliquely towards the mountains, had the pleasure to arrive in the evening at the house of a farmer, with whom they lodged.

ing joined their people and carriages at Mas Kloof, they staid a day there to rest a little. Here the weather was so hot, that the farmers shut their doors and windows, to keep out the sun: the birds could scarcely fly for heat, and the air was almost too hot to be breathed.

The whole tract was colonized only a few years ago, though it is now well peopled. Go-Tulbagh, whose memory still lives in the hearts of the inhabitants of the Cape, was the first that added this country to the settlement of the Dutch. This man rightly considered that he was raised to the elevated station he occupied, not merely to live in luxury, and to accumulate riches, but to unite with the company's interests, the happiness of the colonists, the advancement and welfare of the colony. Guided by those principles, he caused the country to be explored, and in other respects discharged the office of a good and faithful governor.

The travellers met with nothing remarkable the remainder of their journey. On the 26th they reached the Cape, after an expedition of five weeks, during which they had traversed a very considerable space of country, and had made large acquisitions in almost every branch of natural his-

After their return to the Cape, the *Bekvlied* from Holland, after a long and unfavourable voyage, during which the scurvy had raging among the crew, and from improper treatment few recovered. Complaints were made against the Surgeon and captain for ignorance and negligence. The former died on his passage; the latter received the punishment he richly

richly deserved. The sick had not only been injudiciously treated, but cruelly neglected. One morning four men were reported dead, one of whom, just as they were going to sew him up in his hammock, was found to be alive, though he immediately after breathed his last. Another morning five men were reported dead; all of whom had been sewed up in their hammocks, and two of them had already been thrown overboard, when the third, the instant he was put on the plank, called out, "Master boatswain, I am still alive;" to which the boatswain, with unseasonable jocularly, replied,—“ You alive, indeed! what, do you pretend to know better than the surgeon!”

The laws respecting marriage, legitimation, and divorce, at the Cape, differ in many respects from those that are in force elsewhere. The wife of one Sardyn, who had been a foldier for seventeen years, and at this time kept a house of entertainment for the common people, was proved in court, by the evidence of two witnesses, to have had a criminal connection with a drummer. The prosecutor was allowed, it is true, to part with his wife, but she was exempted from all punishment; while the poor husband, on the contrary, was flogged and sent to Batavia, without being suffered to receive the least benefit from his property.

Children, born out of wedlock, may be made free by baptism, on the requisition of the father; but unless they receive this initiatory rite of Christianity, they remain slaves.

At his leisure hours, M. Thunberg never failed to visit the hills, fields, and mountains, near the

On former occasions, he had generally  
hired



a slave to carry his books and apparatus; this year, by the favour of the surgeon, he released a person out of the hospital, whom a cruel destiny had brought to Africa. He was a Swede by birth, and following an itinerant traffic, he had travelled much in Holland, France, and England. Embarking from Britain once, the ship was driven by a storm on the coast of Holland, and he lost the whole of his literary property. On getting ashore, he sold his books and trinkets, and with the trifling viaticum they afforded, he set out for Amsterdam, where he met an old acquaintance, who, under the pretext of procuring him a lodging, took him to a kidnapper's.

His friend called for victuals, wine, and liquors, of which they both partook. At length, when his treacherous friend parted, the kidnapper gave the latter two ducats; and immediately upon this, he himself was prevented from going out, and found to his cost that he had been deceived. Being no stranger to the Dutch language, he threatened a prosecution; on which the kidnapper began to make some enquiries of his residence and means of support; and as he would not pay his reckoning, he was forcibly detained.

When mustered on board the ship, he complied to the director; but as the poor fellow would not pay for what the kidnapper had received for his company to fit him out, he was sent off to the Cape, where he arrived sick, and was taken to the hospital.

When he was quite recovered, he regained his liberty by running away, and getting aboard one of the *English ships* that lay in the road.

hollowed out by the hand of time. The mountains and environs are dry, barren, and bare, appearing as if they had undergone the action of fire.

Their next stage was to a farm near Olyp River, where they staid a few days. Here several flat-topped mountains, resembling Table of the Cape, chiefly composed of rocks, with a red sand-stone, interspersed with pebbles. On some of the lesser hills, they found the Hottentot's water-melon. Its root is about six inches in diameter, of a yellowish colour, and as hard as a turnip. It is much esteemed by the natives, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

On the 31st they advanced farther into the desert, which was of three days journey. The whole of this track, they found only three stopping places, and they were very indifferent as to the quality of the water, as salt.

On the 2d of November, they ascended Bland Mountains, on the top of which the air was extremely cold. Weary, but not a little refreshed, they afterwards arrived at Clas La farm, a man with whom they were acquainted, and from whom they received many civilities. He was the richest grazier in the whole country, that time possessed no fewer than 1000 sheep, six hundred horned cattle, and two hundred calves.

Goatland, or Goatland, is nothing else but a mountain with a level top, for the edges of its summits, a variety of sharp angles, pointing to the sea-side. The country is extremely barren, and is not much frequented by the col-

all societies of Hottentots are scattered up and down in it, and nearer the sea are two rich and powerful nations, the great and little Namaquas, who are employed in grazing.

From Bokkeland, they saw the Roggeveld mountains to the eastward; and nearer, the Hantam Mountains to the northward, behind which, another chain, live the Boshiesmen-Hottentots. These people had been very troublesome to colonists, and different parties had been sent against them. Our travellers met one party returning from one of those expeditions, in which they had killed about one hundred, and made twenty prisoners, chiefly small children.

The Boshiesmen exercise their violence and depredations, not only on the Christian colonists, but, previous to this, have ruined the greatest part of the Hottentot natives. They are a warlike and savage race, and use poisoned arrows. In want of hunger, they can endure long abstinence; but when they procure a plentiful supply, they eat most immoderately till their bellies are distended to an amazing size. When oppressed by famine, they tie a belt round their bodies, which they gradually tighten, to prevent the craving of appetite.

The two following days they rode along Bokkeland to Hantum. The latter country began with scattered ridges of mountains, and farther stands a very high one, with a cleft in the middle, through which they rode. In this track they found that species of fungus, called the *Hydnium Africana*, a plant they had long wished to see, which is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary that has been discovered of late years. It always grows under the branches and upon the roots

roots : *euphorbia tirucalli*. The lower of it, which constitutes the fruit, is eaten by *Hottentots*, *viverræ*, foxes, and other animals.

Lions haunt every part of these mountains, and are as disagreeable neighbours to the farmers as the *Boschiesmen*. Several extraordinary anecdotes are told of the resolution with which the colonists have attacked these formidable animals. One farmer, having fired at random into bushes, where a lion lay concealed, so irritated this tyrant, that he rushed out upon him, and, in the confusion, the man, in desperation, threw down the thrusting spear, and, in the favage, whirled him from being torn to pieces, and carried away with loss of blood. After the lion retreated; when the farmer recovered, found his hand so violently lacerated, that there was no chance of its being healed. He therefore laid his hand upon a block, and put an ax over it, and ordered one of his servants to strike it with a club. The amputated limb, being dressed in cow dung, and tied up in a band, healed in time, with only the subsequent application of common salve.

On the 16th they travelled along the foot of the Roggeveld Mountains. Here the country is called the Lower Roggeveld. This tract receives its appellation from a kind of rye grass which grows here wild in great abundance. The country is destitute of wood, and has only shrubs and bushes. It has been colonized thirty years back, though the farms only skirt the eminences and hills; the higher parts being too cold and sterile to answer the purpose of cultivation.

a custom with the Hottentots, in these  
ins, to bury their dead in the clefts of the  
and such as fall into a swoon, have the  
te to be interred directly. Cold as the  
is in winter, these people have seldom  
er covering than a sheep-skin about their  
the woolly side being worn next their  
winter, and the smooth side in summer.

the 25th, they crossed the mountain to  
fontein. In the afternoon, as they were  
out from thence, M. Thunberg's horse had  
fortune to be bitten in the breast by a ser-  
s he was watering at a brook, in conse-  
of which his foot swelled and grew stiff  
ch rapidly, that before they had proceed-  
he was obliged to be left on the spot. A  
erpent, not six inches long, reputed highly  
ous, was supposed to be the cause of this  
ef.

after they fell in with a second party,  
ad been in pursuit of the Boshiesmen.  
ad killed and taken prisoners nearly two  
d and thirty Boshiesmen. One of the co-  
had been wounded with an arrow in the  
which cost him his life.

oggeveld alone, the Boshiesmen had, in the  
t years, stolen more than ten thousand  
besides oxen, and had murdered many of  
onists, and their slaves. When pursued,  
ways retreat to the mountains, where, like  
s, they post themselves on the edges of  
mits, and in the inaccessible spots, from  
they hurl down stones, or let fly their ar-

iding along Visch River, on the 29th, by  
relessness of one of his Hottentots, M.  
Thunberg

The waggon was overturned, and many of his books and packages of plants were lost.

On the 10th of December, the frost, rain, hail, and snow were so violent, that they were obliged to halt two whole days, and even to secure themselves against the cold by additional clothing, and sleeping within doors. In the morning of the 12th, they found it necessary to descend the mountains, which they did with great difficulty. In a few hours, notwithstanding the intense cold, they descended on the heights, where they found the heat in the shade.

They had seen an extensive track of desert, in which no living creature could subsist. I saw only a few mice, but rats, which probably live on the succulent leaves of the shrubs in the parts.

Having passed this desert, they came to Dorn River, and taking the road through the valley formed by the mountains between Carrow and Bokkeveld, arrived at last at a settlement and farm, where they halted for refreshment.

On the 11th they departed from thence, having first purchased a large ram, which they salted in his own skin; and continued their route till they arrived at Verkeerde Valley, a very pleasant and fertile spot, where they agreed to remain for a few days, to rest and to eat their salted mutton in solitude.

In a few days they returned to those parts where the settlements lay pretty close together, after wandering for several weeks, mostly in deserts, and often encamped in the open air, where they had been frequently in want of the necessities of life. Novelty was not now to be expected.

They continued their journey to the Cape little variety of occurrence, and reached place on the 29th of December.

According to our traveller's usual practice, nor was he arrived in town, than it was his care to dispatch to Europe, by the returning the collections he had made in his preceding tour.

Thunberg now received from Amsterdam, only a sum of money, but also letters of recommendation to the governor general of Batavia in consequence of which he had to prepare a voyage to that country, and afterwards to

1. In the three last years, he says he had travelled over as much of the southern parts of Africa, as the nature of his equipment, which below mediocrity, would permit. He had during that period, received many favours from the governor and other gentlemen in the administration, and likewise from some of his own countrymen, and the other inhabitants of the country; and therefore could not, without many fond recollections of gratitude, bid adieu to

2. The most cultivated minds are always susceptible of friendship: in them it is a principle; in vulgar souls it is interest or habit.

On the 2d of March 1775, not without the tender regret at taking leave of his friends, he embarked for Batavia on board the *Loo*, Captain Berg, in quality of surgeon extraordinary. On board the same ship sailed also a young man, pretended to be a prince of the imperial family

and Court of Leuvensteen, who had been captured and sent off to the Cape, and was now to make a voyage to Java; the government of the Cape, not daring to set him at liberty. According

On his own account, he had arrived at Ni-  
 a servant, and unfortunately lodged  
 at a kidnapper's, who had robbed him of his pro-  
 perty, and then forwarded him to Amsterdam,  
 where he was locked up with his servant for three  
 weeks, and at length sent to the Texel, without  
 having paid any kind of muster. His servant had  
 suffered much by sickness during the voyage, and  
 he himself had enlisted for a common soldier, all  
 his property being gone, save a suit of scarlet, and a  
 valuable ring. When he arrived at the  
 Cape, he was confined to his bed, where he hap-  
 pened to be recognised by some of  
 his countrymen, but all indulgence or redress  
 he could procure from the government there,  
 was an order to dine at the officer's table in his  
 voyage to Batavia, where he was sent as a passen-  
 ger.

The wind being favourable, they made a rapid  
 progress, and on the 5th of April saw St. Paul's  
 Island, between which and the Isle of Amster-  
 dam, they sailed. Sickness increased as they got  
 into warmer climates; nevertheless the sight of  
 Java, which they discovered on the 3d of May,  
 was highly gratifying, though it was destined to  
 be the grave of the major part of them.

On the 18th they arrived safe in Batavia road;  
 and the day following M. Thunberg went on  
 shore, and put up at the Gentlemen's Hotel, a  
 very large house for the accommodation of  
 strangers. Having previously sent off various  
 letters of recommendation, with which he had  
 been favoured, to persons of consequence here;  
 his next care was, to call on the parties individu-  
 ally, who vied with each other, in shewing him  
 favour and friendship.



overnor, who resides at a small distance from town, received him in the most condescending manner, and assured him of his protection and assistance in every thing relative to his voyage to Japan. Dr. Hoffman, to whom he was recommended, invited him to live at his house, and make use of his table; and M. Radermacher, one of the council, finding that our traveller had been more successful in accumulating facts and natural curiosities than gold, sent him a present of fifty ducats even before he could depart from him.

So well introduced at Batavia, he spent the time in the most agreeable manner, and as the ships, destined for Japan, were not to sail for several months, he employed the interval in procuring information respecting the country, and more especially its natural history. Meanwhile he was appointed surgeon to the largest of the ships bound for Japan, and the chief commissioner of the embassy, who was to proceed to that place, received orders to retain him as physician to the embassy on its journey to the imperial court, to which he had been nominated ambassador.

Through the kind attention of M. Radermacher, he had a sensible Javanese to accompany him on his botanical excursions; and from him he learned the Malay names of many herbs and trees, and their reputed virtues and uses among the natives. Among the most admired fruits of Java, M. Thunberg enumerates the betel-nut, *cocos nucifera*; the pisang, or fruit tree of paradise, *musa paradisiaca*; the pineapple, *bromelia ananas*; the gojavus, *psidium guajava*; the jambo, *jambolifera indica*; the mango, *carica indica*; the catappa, *terminalia catappa*;

pa; the *aya*, carica papaya; the bread-fruit, *boa nana* or radermachia; the rambutan, *nephelium lappaceum*; the mangustine, *garcinia mangostana*; and the shaddock, *citrus decumanus*.

While M. Thunberg was engaged in his favourite pursuits, the time approached when the ships were to sail for Japan. And though M. Radermacher, who had conceived a high degree of friendship for him, endeavoured to persuade him to remain at Batavia, at the appointment of physician, which was valued at the income of which was six or seven thousand rix-dollars yearly; on account of the promise he had made in Holland, he preferred his duty to his interest. He therefore cordially thanked his kind benefactor; and by way of equipping himself properly for Japan, bespoke several necessary articles of dress, both shewy and useful, that he might exhibit himself with propriety among the Japanese, who view the Europeans with far greater attention than a natural philosopher examines the most rare and uncommon animal.

TRAVELS IN  
*J A P A N*  
AND OTHER COUNTRIES,

BY

*CARLES PETER THUNBERG, M. D.*

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF VASA, &c.

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**H**AVING accompanied our ingenious traveller to Batavia, for the sake of distinctness, as well as on account of the superior interest which are convinced most readers will take in them, have thought proper to give his subsequent ventures under a separate head. They still embrace a wide field, and a long space of time before his return to Sweden. The situation in which he now appeared was somewhat more worthy of his talents, and the patronage his merit had procured gave more extensive scope for their application.

On the 20th of June 1775, M. Thunberg went aboard the *Stavenise*, Captain Esb, which ship likewise carried M. Feith, in quality of consular ambassador to the imperial court of Japan. A smaller ship, called the *Bleijenberg*, with a surgeon and a writer on board, was likewise destined for the same voyage.

Next day, they weighed, saluted, and got underway in the road of Batavia; and on the morning

morning of the 26th, they found themselves in the Straights of Banca, which are nearly as wide as the English Channel. The coasts of Java and Sumatra were both woody and level.

On the 10th of July, they came in sight of the Chinese coast, and soon after a severe gale came on, which is very common in those latitudes. Captain Els being an intelligent seaman, immediately ordered to shorten sail, lower the topmasts, and take down the yards. This precaution was observed during the whole voyage under similar circumstances; and the event shewed that it was judicious. The Bleijenberg, on the other hand, carried all her canvass, till the top masts went, and afterwards the lower also. Thus shattered and crippled by the imprudence of her captain, she was with difficulty saved from sinking, and obliged to make the best of her way to Canton, to be repaired.

On the 22d, they again saw the Chinese shore; and some fishing boats came off to traffic with them. Among other fish which they purchased, was the beautiful and transparent shell-fish, called *Ofirea pleuronectes*.

Since their leaving Batavia, the crew had been much afflicted with intermitting fevers; but as soon as the cold weather and winds increased, the malady abated. Bontius observes, that in his time agues were seldom heard of in the East Indies; but at present, no species of fever is more prevalent.

On the 29th, they deseried the Island of Formosa, which once belonged to the Dutch East India Company. Formerly all ships bound for Japan touched here; but no traffic is now carried on from thence with Europeans. The Dutch sustain-

age of nine months from the Chinese rebel, a, before they surrendered the citadel. happened in 1662; soon after which, the was united to the empire of China.

l gales, or rather hurricanes, followed each n rapid succession. On the 10th of August, : fifth time, in this short passage, they entered one which lasted twenty-four hours great fury. Hence it appears, how dangerous voyage to Japan is, even during the most able season, which is only of three or four s duration.

ed, this navigation is esteemed so perilous, e Dutch East India Company always cons one ship in five as devoted to destruction. And this calculation is verified by the ex- ce of more than one hundred years, accord- lifts that have been kept of the ships em- in this service.

he afternoon of the 13th, they discovered d of Japan, and the same evening, anchor- the entrance of Nagasaki harbour, when ere lighted up by the natives at out posts, hills, to announce, to the governor of Na- the arrival of a ship.

the prayer books and bibles, belonging to lers, were now collected and put into a which was nailed down. This was after- intrusted to the keeping of the Japanese, till ne of their departure; when every person d his book again. So vigilant is the go- ent to prevent the introduction of Christian into the country!

uster-roll was next made out of every per- board, with his age and station, which was to the proper officer. According to this

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are affur  
their kno-

A boat  
shore, the  
coat, trim  
and stuffed  
shion. This  
the purpose of  
country; as the  
were the only p  
search. In this  
three trips a day from  
heavily laden, as often  
supported by two sailors; and as he was the only  
privileged person on board, the other officers were  
glad to purchase his services, as a porter for their  
contraband commodities.

However, the Japanese government becoming  
more enlightened, and having received undoubted  
proofs that prohibited goods were introduced in-  
to that empire by the Dutch, positive orders had  
been issued this year, that the chief and captain  
should in future be searched; and that no regard  
should be paid to persons in this respect. The  
captain was farther enjoined to dress like other  
people; and to lay aside his fine blue furtout,  
which had been the unconscious means of amass-  
ing much riches.

These injunctions were not very pleasant, as  
they were unexpected, and highly prejudicial to  
the interests of the officers, who derived a con-  
siderable

le profit from their prohibited wares, which arrived at by the company. The captain, great regret, was obliged to strip himself, dress like other people. The effect this had upon the ignorant Japanese was enough. They had always supposed the captains were really as fat and bulky as appeared to be; and when they saw this reduction, they were perfectly astonished. Soon as they had come to an anchor, and before the town of Nagasaki, two Japanese banner officers of superior rank, and several subalterns came on board, as also the interpreters and their attendants. The banjos had a bed-room prepared for their accommodation, where they sat cross-legged, according to the custom of the country. Their business was to take care that no improper traffic was carried on with the natives, to receive orders from the governor of the island, and to sign all passports and necessary

They spent the greatest part of their time in smoking tobacco, drinking tea, and taking a sip of European brandy, with which the captain usually supplied them, though they used it with great moderation.

For the customary salutes were paid, the rest of the powder, ball, and military weapons committed, as usual, to the care of the vessel, during their stay. So suspicious, however were the people of this country, that they used to take off the rudders of ships, and haul down the sails and cannon on shore. This, however, being a troublesome business, they in time grew weary of it; and satisfy themselves

now with  
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On the  
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The Dutch  
that are in  
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usually winter  
factory, as

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few cows or oxen.

constantly confined in

are open, and in winter

summer they are twice a

leaves; and in winter they

and the tender branches of trees or rice straw.

In a country like Japan, where our traveller

was not allowed to range the fields in pursuit of

plants, this manner of feeding the cattle was a

most fortunate circumstance for him. He con-

stantly examined the fodder, as often as it was

brought in; and selected out of it whatever was

rare and uncommon for a hortus ficcus, to enlarge

the botanical collections of Europe.

On the 4th of September, whatever private

property had been entered for sale, was sent off,

and a strict inventory was taken of what remain-

ed, which afterwards could not be moved. The

remainder of the month was chiefly spent in dis-

charging the merchandize belonging to the com-

pany. On this business a number of labourers,

or rulis, were employed, who constantly sang in

farming such vessels as enter their  
placing guard-ships round them.

arrival of the Dutch, they found eleven  
ships lying in the harbour of Nagasaki.

and the Chinese are the only nations  
permitted to participate of the trade to Ja-

pan. Of the latter, about six hundred men gene-

rely on a small island near the Dutch  
factory, directly before the town of Nagasaki.

thence they sent ashore the domestic  
transported from Ba-

the factory, as the  
minor hogs, and very

ported animals are  
which in summer

up. In spring and  
fed with grass and

commonly eat rice,  
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property had been entered for sale, was sent off,

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peculiar tone of voice, to lively and cheering words, during the heaviest part of their labour. Custom-houses are not known, either in the interior part of the country or on its coasts, and no duties are demanded, either on imports or exports, from strangers or natives; an exemption which few other countries possess. But no prohibited goods can be smuggled into the country, on account of the vigilance that is used to prevent

All persons as well as merchandises are so strictly searched, that the hundred eyes of Argus may be said to be employed on this occasion.

When an European goes ashore, he is first examined on board, and then as soon as he lands; not in a superficial manner, but with more strictness than even decency will sometimes warrant. His name is put down, and he receives a permit, on the intention of which he cannot deviate without extreme danger. Even the Japanese themselves, not high in office, are examined minutely, when they go on board the ship. By this means, and the severe punishments which attend the detection of smuggling, either in foreigners or natives, a contraband trade is almost impossible to be carried on.

The interpreters are all natives of Japan, and speak with more or less accuracy the Dutch language. They are generally divided into three classes, according to the perfection with which they can acquit themselves in this vocation. The superior class is composed of doctors, the second of assistants, and the third of apprentices; or rather ranks and gradations answering to those titles.

The interpreters are extremely fond of European books, and yearly increase their stock by the  
favo

favour of the merchants. They are also very inquisitive into European customs and sciences, and are the only persons who practise medicine on any just principles. Several clerks always accompany them, as well to the ships as to their college in the island of Dezima, who perform the most tiresome part of their business, in keeping accounts and writing permits.

As soon as M. Thunberg got on shore, it was his first care to form an acquaintance with the interpreters, and to insinuate himself into the good graces of such officers as most frequently visited their little commercial isle. As physician, he had the most favourable opportunities of rendering himself serviceable and acceptable to the Japanese, by his advice and prescriptions. Besides, the nature of his pursuits exposed him less to suspicion than the commercial adventurers; and he at last was able to obtain the governor's permission to gather plants, the object of all his solicitude, in the plain that encircles the town of Nagasaki. He was now happy in idea; but judge his surprise, when he found this order revoked, on the pretext, that there was no precedent for a principal surgeon having enjoyed that liberty, though there was one of a surgeon's mate. Such a trifling variation as this, is considered as important in the eyes of the Japanese, who blindly obey the letter of the laws, without examining into the principles on which they are founded.

To our traveller this was a serious disappointment, as the autumn was advancing with hasty strides, though he did not quite despair of ultimate success. Meanwhile he encouraged the interpreters to collect for him; and by representing that every surgeon was first a mate; and that,  
in

case of his death, the latter succeeds him in appointment, he at last convinced the Japanese, that the precedent might apply to either. : before this logic was admitted, the season was far advanced; and he could not make any of the indulgence he obtained, till the month February.

During this interval he endeavoured to acquire the knowledge of the language; though this step was strictly prohibited, and was attended with many difficulties in itself. At last he obtained, from an old interpreter, a Latin, Portuguese, and Japanese dictionary, which had descended to him from his ancestors, and appeared to be the work of the Jesuits, when they had a footing in this empire. No other copy could be either borrowed or purchased, consequently our traveller had a greater reason to congratulate himself on this acquisition.

Nagasaki harbour is the only place where the Dutch and Chinese ships are allowed to enter. The town is one of the five called Imperial; and its account of its foreign commerce, is one of the most bustling in the empire. It belongs separately to the secular emperor, who appoints a governor in his name, who is annually changed; but, after the expiration of a year, generally returns to his post; so that in fact, there are two governors; one in office and the other out.

The town is surrounded on the land side by high mountains, that slope off gradually towards the harbour, which is generally full of shipping.

The island of Dezima, which the Dutch rent for a factory, may be considered merely as a street belonging to Nagasaki. It has a communication with it by a bridge, and at low water is only separated

parated it by a ditch. Dezima is only six hundred long, and one hundred and twenty in breadth, and in this small space the Dutch are crowded in the day time, and locked in company's store-houses are fire proof; but the other buildings are all constructed of wood and clay, in the style of Nagasaki. On this island the interpreters have their college, where a great number of them assemble during the trafficking season, but when the ships are gone, only one or two are regularly relieved every day.

The chief port of the I. annually. Formerly, fishing, two voyages his fortune; but now he or four, to procure a corn annually sail from Batavia and return about the end of the year. The principal exports from Japan are copper, camphor, lackered wood-work, porcelain, silks, rice, and other articles. The copper is the finest in the world, and is cast into small bars, of a lively bright colour.

The imports to Japan by the Dutch, are sugar, elephants' teeth, sappan-wood, tin, lead, bar-iron, chintzes, Dutch cloth, cloves, tortoise-shell, China root, and costus Arabicus. The private trade includes a number of inferior articles, such as saffron, Venice treacle, ratans, spectacles, mirrors, watches, unicorns' horns, and the like.

The islands of Japan were accidentally discovered by the Portuguese in 1542, from being driven on their coasts by a storm. They were well lived, and carried on a lucrative trade here for nearly one hundred years. The English also had some traffic with these distant islands; but in

the Dutch supplanted all the other nations  
 rope, and obtained a monopoly, which at  
 as highly beneficial to them; but has been  
 ally cramped, till it ceases to yield much

The jealousy of the Japanese and the  
 e of the Dutch have gone hand in hand to  
 on this diminution of commercial advan-

for in proportion as the latter made farther  
 pts to secure illicit gain, the former abridged  
 imunities they had originally received.

ong the articles of private trade, unicorns'  
 (monodon monoceros) have been mention-

The Japanese have an extraordinary opini-  
 its medical virtues and powers to prolong  
 rtify the animal spirits, strengthen the me-  
 and, in fine, to cure all complaints. The

ery of this predilection was accidental.  
 f the chiefs, on his return home, had sent  
 uriosities to an interpreter, his friend, and

the rest was a large twisted Greenland  
 n's horn, by the sale of which the interpre-  
 ame extremely rich, and a man of conse-

. From that time the Dutch have import-  
 many, that the value is greatly reduced;  
 eless, this year, when all smuggling was  
 l to be laid aside with the captain's blue  
 ur traveller sold as many as enabled him  
 the debts he had contracted, and to ex-  
 one thousand two hundred rix-dollars on  
 ourite science.

Si-root, called Som by the Chinese, likewise  
 ery high. It grows in the northern parts  
 aa, particularly in Korea. A bastard kind,  
 t from America, perhaps the Ginseng root,  
 brought hither by the Dutch; but this is

strictly prohibited by government, lest it should be fraudulently sold for the genuine sort.

Both the Dutch company and individuals are prohibited from exporting from hence, Japanese coin, maps, charts, and books, at least such as are relative to the country; and all sorts of arms, particularly their cimeters, which, in strength and goodness of manufacture, are unrivalled.

The weights of Japan are thus regulated: one pickel makes one hundred and twenty-five pounds; one catje sixteen thails, one thail ten mas, and one mas ten conderyns.

The money current in trade is reckoned in a similar manner; so that one thail, which answers nearly to a Dutch rix-dollar, is equal to ten mas; and one mas to ten conderyns. Kambang money, as it is called, or the money of the country, is never paid in hard cash, as it cannot be exported; but there is merely an assignment made on it, and bills are drawn for such a sum as will be requisite for a whole year's supply. Hence the commerce here cannot be considered in any other light than barter: at least, the money received in the island, must always be laid out again in it.

Though the Chinese are the only Asiatic nation that trade to Japan, and they still employ a good number of ships, their privileges are also much curtailed, since they were imprudent enough to introduce into Japan Catholic books printed in China. They are now confined to a small island, like the Dutch; and strictly searched whenever they go in or out. They enjoy, however, the liberty of frequenting a temple in the town, dedicated

to the worship of the Deity; and have an allowance for their daily expences.

On the other hand, they are never suffered to make a journey to the imperial court, as the Europeans are; but as this saves them a considerable expence, it may perhaps rather be considered as a privilege than an indignity or restraint.

On the 14th of October, the Dutch ship was ordered to the Papenberg, there to remain at anchor, and take in the rest of her cargo. Soon after the ship has anchored in this harbour, the Governor points out the day when she is to sail, and his command must be so implicitly obeyed, that neither wind nor weather must retard her. In 1794, when she sailed, the wind was actually so strong, and blew so hard, that above one hundred boats of different sizes were employed in conveying her out \*.

There are several islands of different sizes in the environs of Papenberg, when the boats are sent to them, the Dutch may row to them without molestation; though, if they stay long, one of the larger islands, they are sure to send a guide to dog them, or a guard ship to restrain their motions. The rustic natives, however, seem to be much amused with the sight of Europeans among them, and particularly admire their large and round eyes; frequently exclaiming—*Hollanda O-me!*

Papenberg is a small island, covered to the very brink of its shores with a peaked mountain, which is accessible by two sides. It is said to

be as the love of gain is, it is astonishing that any European could submit to be treated as the Dutch are in Japan. A liberal mind could bear it; but fortunately for the avarice of the natives, they are seldom troubled with delicacy of sentiment.

have acquired its name, from being the scene of the destruction of the Portuguese friars, who were thrown down its precipices into the sea. On this and the neighbouring islands, M. Thunberg embraced every opportunity of pursuing his botanical researches; and met with no small success.

Of the *urtica Japonica* and *nivea*, two species of nettles, the Japanese make the cords of their vessels. It is very strong, and yet lines can be manufactured from the same plants.

About the middle of November the ship departed, leaving fourteen solitary Europeans, with their slaves and Japanese, to be shut up in the island of Dezima, not only separated from the rest of Christendom, but from the whole world besides. A person confined here is, to all intents and purposes, sequestered from the affairs of men. The energies of the soul are cramped; for there is nothing to excite either hope or fear, to arouse or gratify curiosity.

Our traveller employed this period of seclusion in collecting, examining, and preserving insects and herbs, in conversing with the interpreter, to whom he gave a taste for botany, and found him anxious to be instructed. By this means he acquired many plants, which they sought for their own gratification, while they were adding to their knowledge. From those people too he obtained much knowledge of the country, government, religion, and manners.

The cold now began to grow very severe at times, was quite piercing. They, therefore, lighted fires in a kettle filled with charcoal, which was placed in the middle of the apart-



filled the whole room for several hours to-

At this time our traveller met with a circumstance which spread some alarm over their street. As he was unable to purchase a slave for himself at Batavia, the supercargo had none, till the master should return here again. The poor fellow, it seems, had a wife and family at Batavia, and being disappointed in sailing with the ship, became quite melancholy and at last absconded, no one knew where. He was immediately sought for, but in vain, among other slaves. The interpreters and some others made a still stricter search, without effect. At length the governor was apprized of this desertion, and an order arrived, with a number of soldiers and attendants, to renew the search, till he was found; when, at length, he was discovered in an old storehouse.

As he had not been found, every house in the city, and even the apartment of every individual, would have been visited; and in case of his being found, the whole kingdom would have been alarmed, and enjoined to apprehend the deserter. How few know how fearful the Japanese are, lest any slave should steal into the country. The poor slave, whose feelings did him honour, was obliged to be chained and put in irons, and the ferment subsided.

We kept the new year, 1776, with much ceremony.

According to custom, about the noon of the new day, most of the Japanese, who had any connection with the Dutch, came to wish them a happy new year; and were invited to dine with us. After dinner, which was dressed chiefly in European manner, warm sakki was handed

round, which was drank out of lackered wooden cups.

On this festive occasion, the chief invited from the town some young females, partly as assistants at the entertainment, and partly to amuse them with dancing, which they did after their country fashion; and about five o'clock took their leave with the other guests.

In most of the Japanese towns, as well as in Nagasaki, there are particular houses dedicated to the cyprian goddess; and such of the Dutch as wish for a female companion, to assist in the management of their domestic concerns, may engage one for any length of time over three days, which is the shortest period of contract. The lady's husband, or patron, is paid a stipulated sum daily; and, for her services, she generally comes in besides for presents and personal ornaments.

The Japanese, indeed, seem to pay little regard to female chastity; nor do they regard lasciviousness as a vice, particularly if practised in such places as are protected by the laws and government. Houses of this kind, therefore, are not considered as infamous, or improper places of rendezvous. They are often frequented by the better sort of people, who wish to treat their friends with sakki, the favourite liquor of the country. Nevertheless, this institution carries on its very face a stigma derogatory to human nature, and to polished manners.

It is very rarely that a Japanese woman, notwithstanding the licence they are allowed, proves pregnant by an European; and should this be the case, there are various reports about the manner in which the unfortunate progeny is disposed  
of,

our author could not ascertain the real probably from the infrequency of the circumstance. Those women, however, who attach themselves to the Dutch, or inhabit the receptacles of infamy, are not considered as being dishonoured; but after serving a certain term of years, they are allowed to marry to advantage.

Though the Japanese have only one wife; lasciviousness seems universally to prevail among the people; nor are the married women confined, as in their eastern countries, or at all delicate in their manners. They expose themselves in the streets, or even bathing, without the least modesty; or, perhaps, even the consciousness of impropriety, which is their best excuse.

Many of them paint themselves with a compound called Bing; but this ornament is chiefly applied to the lips, which appear either red or white according to the quantity of the paint that is used.

Married women are generally distinguished from the single, by having their teeth stained with a black dye, which, in their opinion, is a capital charm; but the eyes of an European, is very disgusting. The black dye is derived from urine, filings of iron, and sakki. It is fetid and corrosive; and is applied into the teeth. Some begin to use it as soon as they are courted or betrothed, as a mark of consequence.

On the 7th of February, M. Thunberg having obtained from the governor a second permission to leave the city, he, for the first time, had the pleasure of making a walk about the town of Nagasaki, afterwards of visiting the mountains in the neighbourhood, attended by several of the head men and banjos. Availing himself of the liberty

liberty he had obtained, he generally made an excursion at least once or twice a week, till such time as the ambassador was ready to depart for the imperial court.

The town of Nagasaki has neither citadel, walls, nor fossé. The streets are irregular, and terminated at each end by a wooden gate, occasionally locked at night. Few of the houses are two stories high, and when they are so, the upper story is generally low. There are numerous temples in this place; and though it cannot be called handsome in itself, there are many delightful spots in the vicinity.

On some rising grounds are numerous tombstones of various forms. Some are rough, and in their natural state; but more frequently they are hewn with art, with or without letters engraved on them. These cemeteries being always on elevated situations, and having so many stones erected on them, are distinguishable from afar.

In the gardens our botanist found many of the European culinary vegetables. Near the villages were large plantations of batatas (*convolvulus edulis*) the roots of which are mealy and agreeable to the taste. They seem much easier of digestion than potatoes, which have been tried to be cultivated here, but with indifferent success.

M. Thunberg discovered many medical plants, of the virtues of which the Japanese were ignorant, as well as esculent roots that had never been brought into use; and he had a farther opportunity of ingratiating himself with the natives, by indicating their qualities and effects.

The 18th of February was the last day of the Japanese year; and, according to the custom of the country, all accounts are then closed between  
privat

persons, and fresh credit given. Happy people who, at the beginning of the new year, can reflect on their being free from debt!

The new year was ushered in by the Japanese with joy and congratulation. Every one is dressed in his best attire, and a round of visits filled up the greatest part of the first

year here is measured by lunations, so that some have twelve, and others thirteen, months; frequently the termination and commencement of a year are not on the same day, or always in the same month. Every fifteenth day is allowed for cessation from labour. Day and night, taken together, are divided into twelve hours only; and throughout the whole year through, they regulate themselves by the rising and setting of the sun. The hour they reckon at sun-rise, and the same at sun-set, so that noon and midnight are always at

the same. Time is measured by burning matches twisted together, and divided by knots. When one of these, after being lighted up, has burnt to a knot, it denotes the elapse of a certain portion of the day, this is made known by certain striking on bells, and in the night, by striking two pieces of wood against each other. The Japanese year commences with Nin-o, six hundred and sixty years before the birth of Christ.

A few days after the commencement of the new year, the horrid ceremony is performed of writing on such images as represent the cross, the Virgin, and child. This is done for the sake of imprinting on the mind of the people an abhorrence and hatred of the Christian doctrine, *the Portuguese attempted to introduce*

his direction. The chief ...  
in a cango, and to his care was intrusted  
h and the payment of the necessary ex-  
on account of the Dutch Company.

ambassador, secretary, and physician, tra-  
in large handsome lackered norimons, or  
chairs. These vehicles are made of thin  
s and bamboo canes, in form of an oblong  
e, with windows before and on each side.

the roof runs a long edged pole, by which  
chair is supported on the bearers shoulders.

so large, that a person may sit or lie in it at  
ease, and is richly adorned. The number of  
ers are in proportion to the rank of the per-  
, and they alternately relieve each other. They  
erally sing some air in concert, which regu-  
es their pace.

The Japanese, who attended, either on foot or  
orseback, were provided with a hat, in the form  
a cone, tied under the chin; a fan; and a  
de coat, made of oiled paper, to keep out the  
in.

The whole of this numerous caravan, consist-  
g of not less than two hundred persons, com-  
sed of such different people, and still more dif-  
rently equipped, formed a fine spectacle; no  
is the distinction, with which they were eve-  
were received, less pleasing to the Europeans.

They dined the first day at Iagami, where th  
re received by their host with a degree of  
eness that would have done honour to the  
ilized part of the world. He met them  
: way, and with every token of submission

dined, at the distance of three leagues<sup>2</sup>, and proceeded five leagues farther to Sinong where they slept.

On the 6th, in the morning, they arrived at Orissino, where there is a sulphureous water which they viewed, and then proceeded to Su, where they took up their lodging for the night. The warm bath at Orissino was very good, and had a handsome house near it for the accommodation of invalids, that resorted thither for the benefit of the waters. Japan abounds in such springs, which are used in venereal diseases, the palsy, itch, rheumatism, and many other disorders.

The road over which the embassy had travelled, was very rugged and tiresome, but after they got into the province of Fokien the country appeared more fertile, beautiful and populous: the villages were closely placed, and some of them were of considerable extent.

Fokien is distinguished for its elegant

On the 7th, they crossed the river Kaffagawa, soon after arrived at Sanga, the capital of the vince, which is defended by a castle, walls, ditches. This, like most towns in Japan, is ularly built, with straight and wide streets. ere are also several canals, which convey the ter through it.

The people, especially the women, seemed of a aller size in this province than in the former ; l the married women, though naturally hand- re and well shaped, disfigure themselves ex- mely, by extirpating the hair of their eyebrows, ich here denotes the matrimonial state, as ck teeth does at Nagasaki.

Having travelled near ten leagues next day, er very high mountains, sprinkled with a num- r of villages, they arrived at Itka. They were w in the province of Tfikudsen, as soon as they tered on the frontiers of which, an officer was it by the governor, to welcome them, and to nduct them safe through his territories.

M. Thunberg observes, that, however much angers are despised or feared by the Japanese, the sea-coast, nothing could exceed the civility d respect with which they were received in eir journey to the imperial court. When they rived on the borders of a province, they were ways met by a deputy from the governor, who ndered them his services, and saw them safe rough his master's jurisdiction ; and, in short, id the embassy been composed of princes of the untry, they could not have experienced more mage and attention. Even the lower class of e people exhibited the same tokens of submission they do to their own grandees of the first rank: ey bowed their heads, and frequently turned the



their backs, which is a sign of high respect intimating an acknowledgment that they are unworthy to look on them.

The roads in Japan are broad, and furnished with ditches to carry off the water. They are generally kept in good repair; but before the Dutch make their annual journey to the coast, they are fresh strewn with sand, and every species of filth is removed. In hot and dusty weather, they are also watered. Their sides are frequently planted with hedges of various trees; among the rest our traveller found the tea tree very commonly used for this purpose.

Mile posts are set up, which not only indicate the distance, but also point out the way; and, in fact, nothing is omitted that can contribute to the security and accommodation of the traveller, which might be expected among a people far advanced in civilization. The roads in Japan, however, when once made, cost little to keep them in a perfect state of repair. No carriages for pleasure are known in this country, and travellers either go on foot or on horseback, unless they are of high rank, when they are carried in cangos or norimons. The former of the latter has already been described; the cango is a square kind of close box, approaching the form of a sedan chair, but destitute of its elegant convenience.

On the 9th of March, having crossed the Sagami River, and passed several villages, they arrived at a large and rich commercial town, called Yokohama. Though it still carries on a considerable trade, the harbour is so choked up, that only small vessels and boats can enter it. This place is about a Japanese mile in length, forming a

re, and is washed by a river, which, running through the streets, falls into the one end of the town, and alongside of it stands the prince's citadel, which is fortified, and makes a very handsome appearance.

In this the prince of Kokura resides, and his court. His highness received the embassy with particular respect; and they were well lodged in this town.

The front part of most of the houses in the city of Japan is appropriated for a shop, and the rear part are the kitchen and the apartments for the family; so that strangers, who are usually lodged in the garden front, have the most pleasant apartments.

The rooms are very roomy and commodious, and are never more than two stories high.

The style of building is peculiar. The houses are constructed of a frame-work of wood, split and clay, which have externally the appearance of stone, and are covered with tiles of great weight and thickness. The whole consists but one room, which is afterwards divided according to convenience, by slight partitions, consisting of wooden frames covered with a thick transparent paper, which slides up and down in the beams of the floor and

The Japanese have no furniture in their houses. The only ornament, consequently the embassy carried their own beds and mattresses, and spread them on the floor, which was covered with thick mats. Having neither chairs nor tables, the embassy sat on these mats with their legs under them. At dinner are served in lacquered dishes, on a square wooden tray.

a mast is commonly struck, and an awning spread, which protects the people from any weather.

From Simonofeki they sailed to Kamiro, which is thirty-six leagues; but the wind proving unfavourable after they arrived off Nakassima, they put back into Kaminofeki harbour, where they were obliged to lie three weeks, before the wind became propitious. However, they several times amused themselves by making excursions on shore, and visiting the temples and inns.

The air here was very sharp, which brought on colds and catarrhs, notwithstanding they kept good fires. The country appeared mountainous, but cultivated to such a degree, that every spot resembled a beautiful garden.

The long time that they were obliged to lie at Kaminofeki, the Japanese spent in games and sports of various kinds. Those with whom M. Thunberg was most intimate, listened with pleasure to his lectures on the healing art; while, on the other hand, they entertained and informed him, by answering his questions relative to the government, and the rural and political economy of the country.

Among the games which the Japanese played, was one called Siobuts, or the game of the goose. In playing this they made use of a thick checked paper, with different figures delineated on each square. A die being thrown, each person marked his chance on the representations in the square.

Cards are by no means a favourite diversion in this country, and indeed they are prohibited, though sometimes used in secret. They are fifty

in number, formed of thick stiff paper, two in long, and one or more wide, black on one and dissimilarly marked on the other. They lay them in different heaps with the stake atop, and then they turn up a card to see who has

During their stay here, our traveller made himself acquainted with the Japanese compass. It is first divided into the four cardinal points, then each of them is subdivided into three more, which receive their names from some particular animal.

As a curiosity we give the different appellations of the quarters and points. Kitta, the north, contains 1. Ne, the rat; 2. Us, the cow or ox; 3. To, the tiger. Figasi, the east, contains 1. Us, the hare; 2. Tats, the dragon; and 3. Mi, the serpent. Mirrami, the south, is subdivided into 1. Uma, the horse; 2. Fitusi, the sheep; 3. Saru, the ape. Nis, or the west, points to 1. Ton, the hen; 2. Inu, the dog; and 3. I, the boar.

Having at last weighed with a fair wind, we proceeded to Dſino Kameru, where they dropped anchor, and all around them saw a multitude of various fishes. Wherever they stopped, the Japanese were anxious to get on shore to see us. Cleanliness is their constant object; and every house is furnished with a bath; but, the poor frequently use the same water without changing, it exposes them to catch the infectious other contagious disorders.

M. Thunberg observes, that in almost every village there is a school, where the children are taught, and that the discipline to which they are subjected is extremely moderate. They are

dom rebuked, and hardly ever beaten. In their seminaries they make a horrid vociferation, breading all at once.

Proceeding on their voyage, they again set sail for Fiogo, where they arrived after a disagreeable and dangerous passage of twenty-six days. Fiogo is situated about ten leagues from Osaka, directly opposite to it in the same bay. The basin, being formerly open to the south, was reckoned dangerous for vessels, till the Emperor Feki, at an immense expence, and with the loss of many lives caused a dam to be made to the southward of the harbour, in order to prevent the sea from breaking into it. Numerous vessels constantly resort hither, though the water is too shoal for any save Japanese shipping.

On the 8th of April, they set out for Isinomiya by land, and after dining there they advanced to Kansaki, near a large river, which they passed in boats, in their way to Osaka. Here they were extremely well lodged and entertained; and shortly after their arrival, the landlord, in his holiday dress, with a joyful face, and most respectful demeanour, came to congratulate the embassy on their safe arrival, after such a long and dangerous navigation. A servant followed him, who produced, as usual, a small square table with a present, which was likewise decorated in the most superb manner. This present consisted of several oranges, of two varieties, on the top of which was laid a folded paper, neatly tied up, while round the sides were laid several square pieces of fucus, or sea-weed. All this is according to etiquette; and is a demonstration of the highest respect for the travelling stranger.

which, on the heights, make an enchanting appearance, particularly where rice is cultivated, which is watered in the most ingenious manner.

Many fields were sown with East Indian kale, the *brassica orientalis*, which appeared this season gilded with yellow flowers, glistening at a great distance. The seeds of this kind of kale, called *natanni*, are commonly pressed; and the oil extracted from them is used all over the country for burning in lamps.

In the town of Miaco the embassy was lodged in the upper story, which is not customary in other places, and here they continued four days. During this space they had an audience of the chief justice and the two governors of the town, who were complimented with presents, and in return treated their visitors with tea, tobacco, and sweetmeats. The chief justice is almost the only male at the Dairi's, or ecclesiastical emperor's court, where he acts, in some respects, as marshal; regulating and ordering every thing about the court. He also grants passes to those who wish to travel farther up the country to the secular emperor's court.

The Dairi's palace forms a quarter of Miaco, and is surrounded with a stone wall and a ditch, within which inclosure live the Dairi, his concubines, attendants, and priests. Here his whole pleasure lies; here he passes his whole life, and if at any time he takes a walk in his gardens, it is made known by signs, that no one may approach this quondam ruler of the country, now converted into its pope; but still regarded with such veneration, that no man must behold him. During the time they continued here, his holiness was pleased once to inhale the pure air out of  
down

on a signal was given from the wall of

Kubo, the temporal emperor, possessed most power, as being the generalissimo of the empire, still, however, the greatest honours to the Dairi.

It is not only the most ancient capital, but the largest commercial town in the empire, the stage for which it is indebted to its situation. It stands on a level plain, four leagues in length, and half a league in width.

Here are established many beautiful manufactures in velvets and silks, woven with gold and silver, and in most kinds of metals. Here are struck and stamped, and the celebrated copper smelted, refined and manufactured. Here too all kinds of literature are encouraged and supported, as at a royal academy, the books published in the empire are deposited.

Respecting several curiosities of the mercurial trade, who were permitted to visit them, on the 1st of April they resumed their journey, and arrived at Oits, a town seated on a lake of the same name, near forty Japanese miles in length. Ancient histories relate, that this lake was formed one night by an earthquake, in which the whole track of country sank, and was covered with water.

The lake is of great utility to the adjacent country by promoting a commercial intercourse, carried on to a considerable extent all round the banks. It is likewise remarkable for the great quantity of salmon, so very rarely found in the seas, and particularly in fresh water, as one of these, which they had an opportunity

tunity of seeing and tasting, weighed ten pounds, and were very delicious.

In the afternoon they continued their journey to Tsetta, where they crossed a river by a magnificent bridge, three hundred and fifty paces long. In the evening they took up their lodgings at a village called Kufats.

Next morning, they travelled through a succession of towns and villages for a great space, in a rich and fertile district, called Omi. They dined at Minakuts, and here, as well as in many other places, the sick persons from the adjacent parts came to consult the Dutch physician relative to their chronic complaints. These disorders were frequently large indurated glands in the neck, and ulcers which had generally taken deep root in the habit.

In passing through the country of Issi, the population and fertility of the soil seemed to increase; but their olfactory nerves were annoyed by a vile custom of building the privies towards the street, and saving the urine in a large jar, for the sake of manure, the stench from which was almost intolerable; nor were any perfumes sufficient to counteract it. The exhalations from such a mephitic vapour evidently affected the eyes of the natives, though their noses might, from habit, be proof against it; and they suffered from their over-strained economy, without probably knowing the cause.

At Jokaits they again fell in with the shore, which they followed almost all the way to Jedo, fording many large and dangerous streams, where bridges could not be built, on account of the torrents in the rainy season, and the currents from the sea.



their way to Kwana they were assailed by indignant importunities of three nuns, who held them for several hours constantly beggish, though at first they had received a piece of silver from each. They were said to be daughters of priests, or monks, in the mountains, called Ibos, and that their chief support was derived from which they paid a tribute to the king of Ife.

Kwana is a large and fortified town, the capital of the province of Owari. Here they lodged in a handsome and commodious inn. The town is without forts, and is surrounded with walls and

On the 17th, they embarked in a Japanese junk and crossed the bay of Mia, which is reckoned seven leagues broad. No navigation could be more singular than this. When they approached the harbour of Mia, the water became so shallow that they were obliged to get on board several small boats, which, before they could get up the river, were pushed over the mud by persons who stripped themselves for that purpose; they might be said to sail rather by land than by water.

Kwana has neither walls nor forts, but is extremely populous and commercial, notwithstanding the shallowness of its harbour. The central street is very long, and lines a river as far as the town of Ija, which may be considered as its fortress. Passing through various towns and villages, crossing a bridge at Mikawa, no less than one hundred and fifty-eight fathoms long, and one of the most extensive in the empire, they arrived at Josida, where they spent the night. In the evening's march the country appeared more picturesque.

turesque than it had done for some time before, being varied with mountains, plains, and valleys, every where well cultivated. In this month the rice was transplanted from the seed-beds, a task generally allotted to the women, who, on this occasion, wade half leg deep in water and mud.

Our botanist found the *fucus saccharinus* thrown on the shore in these parts. It was of considerable length and breadth, and, when dried and cleaned, is used by the Japanese in a variety of ways; and is indeed so much valued, that it forms a part of their most festive entertainments, and is considered as enhancing their customary presents. Here too they saw the natives extracting oil for their lamps from the *dryandra cordata*.

Travellers wear out their shoes in this country very fast, and as easily replace them. They are made of plaited rice straw, and are sold at a very low rate in every village, even the most inconsiderable. Hence shoemaking forms the employment of numerous hands. Even the horses are shod with straw instead of iron. They are tied above the hoof with strings of the same materials; and in slippery roads are extremely convenient, though they cannot be reckoned very durable.

Numbers of almond, peach, and apricot trees, now in blossom, enchanted the eye, the smell, and made a glorious appearance with their snow-white petals at a considerable distance. Various other fruits likewise enriched the scene near towns and villages.

Next day they arrived at Arraij, situated on the borders of a large bay, which, to appearance, forms one of the best and safest harbours in the universe, and if fortified in the European manner, would be absolutely impregnable. Here the  
merchandise

merchandise and baggage of every traveller are searched by persons appointed by the emperor, who are very strict in examining that neither women nor arms are introduced, by which the tranquillity of the country might be interrupted.

On the 20th of April, after passing several towns, they reached the river Oygawa, one of the largest and most dangerous in the whole country. It is extremely rapid, and liable to be swollen with rains, which devolve large stones into its bed from the mountains. Neither bridges nor boats can be used here, and travellers are carried across the stream by persons acquainted with the depth, and who are answerable with their lives for any sinister accident that may happen. They are paid according to the height of the water, and the danger they have to incur.

Being conducted safe over, though their situation appeared very alarming, they halted at the village of Simada for two days, to refresh themselves. After they resumed their journey, they met with nothing remarkable till the mountains of Ferra appeared on the 24th, over which they were to pass, and again quit the sea-shore. The country here abounded in pines and other sorts of wood. At Josiwara, they were pretty near to the mountain of Fusi, which is so high, that its top is covered with perpetual snow that glistens far above the clouds. The Japanese compute its ascent at six leagues: it is somewhat of a conical figure. The natives, when prompted by curiosity to ascend this peak, generally allot three days for the purpose. They believe it is the residence of the god of winds.

The following day their route, which was very fatiguing and troublesome, lay over the Fakuie mountains

mountains. It took up the whole morning to reach their top, and the remainder of the day to descend. In this passage, as an ample field for botanical researches presented itself, M. Thunberg was very little in his norimon. He was not allowed, indeed, to depart far from the road, but being accustomed to the steep mountains in Africa, he frequently got to a considerable distance before his panting and anxious followers could overtake him.

One of the largest and most beautiful trees that he saw here, was the superb and incomparable *thuja dolabrata*, the most beautiful of all the fir-leaved trees. Here too he found a shrub to which he gave the name of *lindera*. The wood of this is so soft, that the Japanese make tooth brushes of it.

The northern and mountainous parts of Japan being very cold, he also found here several genera of trees and shrubs indigenous to Europe, though, in general, they were of a new species. Thus he discovered two or three kinds of oaks, a few *viburnum*, and some trees of the maple genus, with a wild sort of Japanese pear.

That beautiful plant, the *gardenia florida*, seldom to be met with in other places, in this track was used by the principal persons for making hedges round their dwellings. The seed vessels are sold in the shops, and used for dyeing yellow.

The village of Fakonie lies on the borders of a lake environed by mountains. This piece of water, which is about a league long, and three quarters of a league in breadth, likewise produces salmon, and was said to have been produced by an earthquake, a phenomenon not unusual in Japan.

Cedar.

Cedars, the cupressus Japonica, grow plentiful in this district. They are extremely beautiful, tall, straight, and useful for a variety of purposes; as the wood is uncommonly durable, in every situation to which it can be applied.

Leaving this romantic spot, in their descent down the mountain, they saw many prettily artificial cascades and aqueducts from the lake, made by the inhabitants for the convenience of watering their lands. Soon after they came to a second imperial guard on this road, by which they were narrowly searched, in presence of the acting imperial commissioners.

The situation of the country is such, that those who pursue this route to Jedo, must pass over Mount Fakonie, and come to this pass, which is guarded and shut up with gates. It therefore answers the purpose of a frontier to the northern part of the country and the capital. Here travellers must exhibit their passports, or submit to be detained.

On the 27th they were within ten leagues of Jedo, and their route lay through a well-peopled, beautiful country, where the villages almost touched each other. At last they arrived at Siggawa, which, with Takanava, form two suburbs to the imperial residence of Jedo. After refreshing themselves at the former, which commands a most enchanting view of this mighty bay, they proceeded on their way; and began to be attended by shoals of people, allured by curiosity to see men that came from such a remote quarter of the globe.

Having passed over Niponbas, a bridge of great magnificence, from which all the roads in the kingdom are measured, they were carried with

a slow and silent pace for a full hour along a large and broad street, before they arrived at the destined inn. Their first entrance into this hotel did not promise any thing very great or elegant; but being shewn up stairs, they found their apartments tolerably neat, though not such as might have been expected for an embassy from so distant a part of the world. A large apartment formed their antichamber, drawing-room, and dining-room. The ambassador had an apartment to himself; and the secretary and M. Thunberg another, partitioned off on occasion, from his excellency's. The view was towards a narrow street, which was generally crowded with people, anxious to have a sight of the strangers.

Thus they finished their long journey with health and pleasure, and were now settled in Jedo, in the remotest corner of the east.

In their way they had an opportunity of seeing the style in which the princes of the country make their annual journey to the imperial court. Their retinue is splendid or mean in proportion to their rank; but they all affect as much consequence as they can support on this solemn occasion. The train of some of the chief princes consisted of more than one thousand men. Their coats of arms, and other insignia, were always carried before their norimons, in which they travelled with great state, order, and magnificence. A beautiful led horse or two, generally preceded them; and some had one or more falcons trained to the sport, carried on their arm. Wherever they passed, a profound silence was observed; and people on the road fell prostrate on the ground to mark their respect.

When these grandees passed the embassy, in general the curtain of their norimon was down; some of them, however, had the politeness to draw it up, and even to bow to them.

On the frontiers of every province, through which the Europeans had passed, they were received and complimented; but though they frequently lodged in the towns where the princes had fixed their residence, they neither visited them nor were visited by them. It is the policy of the court to prevent, as far as possible, any intercourse between the Dutch and the natives. One evening, however, when the embassy had taken up its quarters for the night at an inn on the road, a prince came incognito to see them, attended by only two of his gentlemen, and staid till a late hour; conversing on a variety of topics. He seemed an intelligent and inquisitive person, and behaved in a very friendly and engaging manner.

In this journey to Jedo, the embassy had passed through fourteen provinces, besides coasting eight more, during that part of their expedition which they made by sea.

Though they were not suffered to go abroad before an audience, nor to be visited without a special permission from the court, no sooner were they arrived at Jedo, than numbers flocked to see them. The great, the learned, were among their first visitors, and afterwards the merchants and artisans.

Among their earliest friends were five physicians and two astronomers, who in a very ceremonious manner came to congratulate them on their arrival. They were received by the whole embassy; but in a short time finding M. Thun-

## THUNBERG'S TRAVELS.

With these persons our traveller spent time very agreeably, giving and receiving ledge; and they frequently brought him, as presents or for his inspection, small collections of drugs, minerals, and plants, of which they gave the indigenous names; while he communicated to them, in return, the Latin and Dutch names. They possessed a few antiquated books of botany and surgery, which they had purchased of the Dutch. M. Thunberg increased his collection by selling them some rather modern.

The houses in Jedo, as in other towns of the empire, are generally two stories high, the most of which is seldom occupied, and are covered with tiles. As fires are very frequent and alarming, so the utmost vigilance is used to prevent the danger. One watch is kept in Jedo, to announce the hour, and another is kept for the prevention of fires. Yet with all this care, several fires broke out while they continued here; but they were extinguished before they had risen to any height. They also felt several shocks of an earthquake, though they were not very severe.

Being valued and honoured by the liter-



exhibited in Japan, and which deserves singular commendation even from Europeans.

A kind of thick paper, of a brownish colour, with several single darkish streaks on it, was sold as a great rarity. Several pieces more than a foot square were sometimes neatly pasted together, and were said to be worn by the elderly people as night-gowns, while the young were absolutely forbidden to use them. It is difficult to determine on what principle such a dress was employed, as they are in no want of far more valuable and durable articles of clothing.

The Japanese eat thrice a day, and their general fare is miso-soup boiled with fish and onions. Candles made here are formed of an oil pressed from the seeds of the *rhus succedanea*. This oil, when concrete, becomes of the consistence of tallow. The province of Jetfigo more particularly produces this tree. Among the presents which the prince of that country makes to the imperial court, are one hundred candles about a foot long, and as thick as a man's arm, with a wick in proportion. These gala candles are only used at two grand festivals in the year; on other occasions, lamps are lighted both at court and in the country.

The 18th of May was fixed for the day of audience. On the morning of that day they dressed in their best apparel of costly silks, interlaced with silver and gold. They wore a sword on this occasion, and a large black silk cloak. The presents to the emperor and the other grandees had previously forwarded, and were arranged in order of audience.

They were carried a considerable way in their palanquins before they arrived at the imperial palace.

which is surrounded by fosses, stone-walls, draw-bridges, and of itself is said to be five miles in circumference. In the exterior citadel, which was the largest of all, were several fine streets of spacious houses, belonging to nobles of the country, the privy counsellors, and other officers of state.

The first gate they entered had a pretty strong guard, but the second gate was said to be guarded by no less than one thousand men daily. After passing this, they quitted their vehicles, and after some time before they were suffered to go any farther. At last leave was given, and they passed through a long line of warriors, up to the imperial residence.

The emperor's private palace was situated on a hill; and though it was only one story high, it was considerably more elevated than any other building, and occupied a large space of ground. Being conducted into an antichamber, the ambassador waited for at least an hour; numbers of courtiers, and some of the grandees taking a view of them, and some, moved by curiosity, entering into conversation with them.

At last the instant arrived when the ambassador was to have his audience. He was received with royal presence, while the rest remained in the antichamber till his return. After the ambassador rejoined them, they were still detained a considerable time in the antichamber, receiving the visits of different courtiers, and answering a number of questions proposed to them. A deep silence prevailed when the princes came forward; and the ambassador said that among them was his imperial master, in disguise, that he might have a nearer view of the strangers.

The emperor at that time was named *MOTO no JE FARU Koo*, or *Je Faru*, with the usual additions. He had also other titles granted him by the Dairi. He was of a middle size, hale constitution, and above forty years of age. The hereditary prince, named *Je*, was said to be about twelve years old.

The visits being ended, they had permission to see several rooms in the palace, particularly in which audience was given. The ambassador was conducted along a passage to the hall of audience, which opened by a sliding door, and consisted in a manner of three rooms, each higher than the other, and about thirty feet long in the whole.

The emperor, as M. Thunberg was informed, stood during the audience in the most important part of the room, with the hereditary prince at his right hand, while the ambassador was at the other end of the apartment. To the right of this room extended a saloon, six hundred feet long and three hundred broad, and covered with one hundred mats, where the most dignified persons of the empire, privy counsellors, and physicians, take their seats, according to their rank and dignity.

The ceremony of audience is very short. As soon as the ambassador enters the room, he kneels on his knees, lays his hand on the mat, and bows his head towards it, the usual mode in which the Japanese make their obeisance. This done, he rises and is conducted back by the way he went.

The apartments which they visited were quite empty of furniture. The floors, however, were covered with large and very fine white straw mats.

The cornices and doors were handsomely lackered and gilt.

They were afterwards conducted to the palace of the hereditary prince, which was united to the imperial apartments by a bridge; and were complimented in the prince's name, and then shewn to their norimons.

The day was already far advanced, and they began to want some refreshment, nevertheless they were obliged to pay visits to all the privy counsellors, consisting of six ordinary, and six extraordinary, all at their respective houses. Each visit lasted about half an hour, and here they were entertained with tea, tobacco, and pastry. The latter they did not touch, but it was carried home by the prudent care of their interpreters.

On the subsequent day they paid their respects to the temple lords, as they are called, the two governors of the town, and the two commissaries for strangers.

On the 23d they had their audience of leave of the emperor and the hereditary prince. This was given in a very summary manner, and only before the lords of council appointed for that purpose. The following days were spent in giving and receiving presents, and in making preparations for their departure. At the audience of leave, a certain number of night-gowns, of the finest Japanese silk, intended for the Dutch East India Company, were delivered; but the presents destined for the embassy, were sent to the inn. Of the gowns, the ambassador retained four for himself, and gave two a piece to his secretary and physician.

By the instructions our traveller's two favourite medical pupils had received, they were now ad  
vanc

his satisfaction. However, by means of interpreters, and of his medical pupils, made most advances in physic, he at length found a remedy, and his illustrious patient soon restored to health.

So little are people of distinction in this country seen by strangers, and the personages belonging to the imperial family so little known, that there are very few people in the empire, who know the emperor's name before his death.

M. Thunberg had brought a quantity of the Chinese stone which produces the five sublimate with him, and was anxious to introduce it in the cure of one of the most troublesome and disgraceful complaints to which the human kind is subject. At first he was fearful of recommending his pupils with it; but when he was assured that they understood how to use it judiciously, he gave them liberty to try this efficacious remedy, which soon had such effects in curing these complaints, that they were rather inclined

affing them with the administration of some Efficacious medicines, made his beloved pupils a present of lancets and other chirurgical instruments, which he thought might be beneficial to them and to mankind.

Before his departure, they requested a certificate of the proficiency they had made under his instructions; and when they obtained it, they seemed to feel as much pride as a new-made doctor. Indeed our traveller obtained their love and friendship to such a degree, that they lamented his approaching departure with the sincerest regret; and have since kept up a friendly intercourse with him by letters; and presents mutually acceptable have passed on both sides, from one extremity of the earth to the other.

As the city of Jedo was very large, so it was also proportionally populous, on account of the infinite number of strangers that flock to it from all parts of the country. Towards the streets there are always either work-shops, or ordinary ale-shops. These for the most part are screened from the view of passengers, in the street by a cloth, so that the artisans cannot be seen; but the sale-shops exhibit patterns of the commodities they deal in.

The principal streets, through which they had an opportunity of passing, were very long and broad, and made a handsome appearance. As there were neither thrones, jewels, nor other paraphernalia of state to distinguish the princes from the people, they have adopted the expedient of exhibiting themselves on festive occasions and on journies, according to their situation in life, and the dignity of their respective offices. But as the best preservative against familiarity, which always lessens the re-

verence due to rank, they keep themselves great measure concealed from vulgar eyes.

The departure of the embassy from Jedo finally fixed for the 25th of May, as the 30th appointed by the reigning secular emperor his setting out on a journey to the temple of Ise, which stands in a very large plain, thirty leagues to the east of Jedo, and which was the scene of much festivity. This journey had been in agitation for three years; and many preparations had been made for it, though it had been delayed from year to year. Now, however, it seemed determined that it should take place. On the day of their departure, they saw several large companies, which formed the van of the emperor's procession. In the train of the innumerable multitude that was to accompany the Kubo, were, as the interpreters informed them, several men, beggars, executioners, and even coffins, nothing might be wanting which occasion might require.

They set out in the morning of the 25th of May, on their return from the capital to Nagasaki, and pursued nearly the same route as before, generally halting at the same inns to dine, sleep, and refresh themselves. Consequently they saw many new objects; but having rather more leisure given them than in their progress towards the capital, they made more particular observations at some places through which they passed.

Having reached Miaco on the 12th of June, they were introduced to the grand marshal of the Dairi's court, who interchanged presents with them. In the afternoon of that day, Mr. Thunberg had a private visit from the ecclesiastical emperor's body physician, who brought with him

al herbs just gathered, the virtues of which he  
desirous to ascertain. They conversed by an  
interpreter; but when he found that our travel-  
was capable of writing down the name of a  
it in Japanese characters, he was not a little  
prised.

They had now permission to visit some of the  
incipal temples of this city, which generally  
d in such situations as may command the most  
ghtful prospects. Of all these religious struc-  
s, which are numerous here, that of Daibud  
ot only the largest, but the most remarkable.  
s temple stands on ninety-six pillars, and has  
ral lofty, but narrow, entrances. The body  
this pile consists as it were of two stories,  
ch run into each other, and consequently have  
uble roof; the uppermost of which is support-  
y painted pillars about two yards in diameter.  
he image of the idol Daibud, which stood in  
middle of the temple, was, on account of its  
rmous size, enough to strike any spectator  
h terror and awe. This image was in a sitting  
ure, and raised about two yards from the  
nd, with its legs placed before it, in the In-  
a manner. The ears were pendulous, the  
was short and curling, the shoulders were  
ed, the body was covered with a wrapper, the  
it arm elevated, and the left laid edgeways  
nft the belly. So enormous was the magni-  
e of this symbolical representation of the great-  
of the deity, that six men might sit on the  
n of its hand. This idol, as well as the sect  
worships it, derive their origin from India, at  
e very remote period.

Our traveller's astonishment, at the contempla-  
of this enormous statue, had not yet ceased



ty-three, are arranged in twelve rows  
walls. These are of different magnitudes  
placed according to their height, the  
ing in front, so that they may be all  
view.

The ~~they~~ spent two days at Osaka, a  
pleasure and amusement at this place  
the whole of their journey besides ;  
had several times an opportunity of  
town in their norimons, and of attending  
dances, and other festivities. The sul-  
was generally some love adventures.  
ed. The dancing was chiefly by  
dren, and consisted principally in  
But what M. Thunberg valued  
were an opportunity of viewing some  
rare plants, some of which he purchased  
larly two specimens of the Cycas rev-  
of palm, as scarce as it is valuable,  
to be procured. Here likewise, he  
quantity of Moxa, of two kinds, be-  
are prepared from the woolly down  
misia vulgaris, or common worm-  
the oriental regions, this is reckoned  
universal medicine; but its best effect  
in colds and rheumatisms.

That part of their expedition which  
performed by sea, on this occasion, was  
prosperous ; and on Midsummer-day,  
ing, they set out from Kokura on

In this journey they had frequent opportunities of witnessing one of the finest spectacles in nature in a summer's evening. At this season, myriads of the *Lampyris Japonica* filled the air, or skimmed along the ground. This is an insect that has two bladders near its tail, which diffuse a bluish phosphoric light; and as it is a denizen of the sky, the whole horizon, in fine weather, seemed to be illuminated by innumerable glittering stars.

Before they entered Nagasaki, they were searched for prohibited goods; and our traveller was obliged to use all his ingenuity in saving the scarce coins and maps of the country, he had with so much difficulty procured. However, he came off safe; and on the 30th of June, they arrived at the factory, and were received with great joy by their friends, who began to grow anxious about their delay.

The empire of Japan consists of three large and many small islands. It extends from the 30th to the 41st deg. of north latitude, and from the 143d to the 161st degree of east longitude, from the meridian of Teneriffe.

Though most of the European nations call this country Japan, the inhabitants give it the name of Jipon. The face of this empire is much diversified with mountains, hills, and valleys; nor is there much champaign to be seen. The coasts are encircled by mountains, rocks, and a boisterous sea. The greatest part of its harbours are entirely unknown to the Europeans; and such as they have any acquaintance with, are generally full of rocks, shoals, sand, or mud; so that they are extremely dangerous and unsafe.

on the natives.

Some of the institutions of this empire paralleled in the whole world. It is de-  
native to leave the empire; nor are any  
suffered to come among them, save a few  
and Chinese, who are watched like state prisoners.

With respect to courtesy and submission  
to their superiors, few can be compared to  
the Japanese. Subordination to government,  
obedience to their parents, are inculcated in  
children in their early infancy; and in every  
stage of life they are, in this respect, instructed  
by example, rather than the severity, of the  
law. Different modes of salutation are established  
between different ranks, and these are strictly  
invariably attended to.

They carry their curiosity and inquiry  
to a great length, which may be ascribed  
to a great desire to obtain information. They fre-  
quently tire the Dutch with their questions, which

their fabrics in copper and other metals are useful, and in wood both neat and lasting. Particular, their well-tempered sabres and beautiful lackered ware exceed every thing of the kind that can be produced elsewhere.

Their skill in agriculture, and the extent to which they carry it, are likewise so great as to seem most incredible.

Frugality seems to have fixed its residence in

the country. This is a virtue equally esteemed in the imperial palace as in the poorest cottage. It is the consequence of this that the lowest ranks are contented with their humble pittance, because they are not mortified with the sight of the accumulated stores of the rich dissipated in wantonness and luxury. In this populous empire, scarce a beggar or a needy person is to be found.

They, in general, they are neither parsimonious nor voracious; and they have a rooted aversion to intemperance in eating and drinking. As they are solely devoted to the production of necessaries, so those necessaries are not wasted by converting them to noxious or idle purposes.

That they are friendly and good natured, when properly treated, our traveller had convincing proof; even though they have too much reason to rival the Europeans, who traffic with them, in sordid conduct and fraudulent dealings. They are steady, it is true, and cannot be moved by menaces; but they may be softened to tenderness by kindness, and brought to listen to reason.

Justice is universally worshipped, not in shew only, but in reality. The monarch never injures any of his neighbours; and no instance is to be found in which he ever shewed his ambition to extend his dominions by conquest. Numberless proofs

are

are recorded of the heroism of the people against foreign invasion or internal disorder; but one can be produced of their encroachments on the lands or properties of others.

The Japanese have never given way to weakness of conquering other kingdoms, suffering any part of their own to be wrested from them. They pertinaciously adhere to their customs and usages, and never adopt those of other nations.

In their tribunals, causes are adjudged with delay and without partiality. The guilty find no asylum; the innocent need no advocate in their engagements with Europeans, nor of a treaty once concluded is ever altered, by the fault of the latter.

Thefts and robberies are seldom heard of in their annual journey to the court, the Europeans are so secure, that they have little occasion to pay any attention to their baggage, it must be confessed, that in the factory the European people think it no sin to pilfer a few trifles from the Dutch; but this practice they have probably learned from themselves.

Superstition is one great defect in their character; but this is owing to their ignorance, not of science, but of true religion. It is the weakness of priests, in every country, to render themselves weak, that they may rule them with more authority.

Pride is another great vice in this nation. They believe they are descended from the gods; consequently hold Europeans in a very indignant light compared to themselves. Touch their pride and they are irreconcilable. It was pride that prompted them to expel the Portuguese.

is may tempt them to shut their ports against the rest of the world, should those who have an intercourse with them offend against their darling passion.

Of their valour and unconquerable spirit there are many proofs, and such as might be regarded as romantic, were they not verified by historical evidence.

In the year 799, the Tartars overran a great part of Japan with an innumerable army; but their fleet having been lost in one night, in a violent storm, the Japanese commander, on the following day, attacked the invaders with such resolution, that not a man was left alive to return with the tidings of such an unparalleled defeat. In like manner, when they were again attacked by the Tartars, in 1281, with an army of two hundred and forty thousand men, the victory was equally great and glorious. The expulsion of the Portuguese, and the extirpation, at the same time, of the Christian religion, were so complete, that scarcely a trace of them now remains. The war and devastation continued for the space of forty years: several millions of victims fell; and the last siege cut off no fewer than thirty-seven thousand men.

These victories, however, are not the only proofs of the courage and intrepidity of the Japanese. The subsequent anecdote sets them in a still higher light. A Japanese vessel arrived at the island of Formosa, then in the hands of the Dutch, in 1630. Peter Nuytz, the governor, ill-treated the Japanese merchants; and upon their return home, they complained of the insults they had received.

sufficient for the enterprize; and no danger of the voyage nor the strength of the fleet shall screen him from our vengeance.

Accordingly, having received the permission, and concerted their measures, they proceeded to Formosa. Being introduced to the governor to have an audience, they all appeared in robes of state, and carried him on board the vessel which brought them. This bold exploit was executed in broad day-light, in the sight of the governor and domestics, and without any one attempting to rescue their master from his intrepid captives, who, with their swords drawn, threatened to cleave his head in two, the moment that an unreasonable proposition should be made.

When injured, the Japanese, indeed, are implacable. As they are haughty and so they are resentful and unforgiving. They do not, however, shew their hatred by a want of warmth of temper; but, with an inc



Id.

Taylor &amp;

izure of the Dutch Governor of Formosa  
the Japanese. p. 240.

Published Aug<sup>st</sup> 1. 1797. by E. Barber, corner of St. Paul's



other, and made of a t. tied with strings at top sometimes green, but mo.

The breeches are manu hemp, and are sewed betw open on the sides to two-t. They depend to the ankles; of them is a thin triangula vered with the same stuff above the band. These bree brown, or green, or more con ly black. Drawers are feldor neys, and by soldiers, who we up gowns, that they may run speed.

The complimentary dress is wo mon gown. It consists of two p. and the same kind of stuff. The is the above described breeches, stuff, painted with white flowers. piece is a frock, like the half night back over the shoulders.

Stockings are not wanted, be gowns descend to the ankles; be dathes are sometimes used made. The shoes are the meanest part attire, and they are generally made but people of distinction have fir. The Japanese never enter their ho shoes on, but always leave them a

The mode in which this peopl is peculiar to them, and at the sa neral as the use of the night-go shave the whole of their head, de of the neck, leaving, however, so les, which being greased and

with that remaining behind at the top of the head, with several rounds of white string made of paper.

This coëffure is strictly attended to, and the head shaved daily. Priests, physicians, and youths before the age of maturity, are the only persons who are exempted from this custom. The two former shave their heads all over; and the latter suffer their hair to grow, till such time as their beards begin to appear.

Of the fair sex, none have their hair cut off, except such as have parted with their husbands. They besmear their hair with oil and mucilaginous substances, and put it close up to the head, on all sides in a neat and simple manner, or else read it out on the sides like wings. After this the ends are fastened together round a knob at the crown of the head. Single women and maid servants are frequently distinguished from the married by these wings. Just before the knob, a round comb of lackered wood, or tortoise-shell, is stuck. They also sometimes wear other ornaments of tortoiseshell or flowers; but they neither use rings nor jewels of any kind.

The Japanese never cover their heads with hats or caps, except on journeys, when they wear a conical hat made of a species of grass, and tied up with a string. Some few women, also, when travelling, wore a kind of cap interlaced with gold; but a parasol was their usual protection from the rain or the rays of the sun.

Instead of a handkerchief, they employ their best writing paper, which they constantly carry about with them, and apply to various purposes which the Europeans never think of.

Floors are always spread  
of a fine species of juncus, inter  
straw. The insides of the house  
and walls, are papered with vari  
sometimes highly embellished  
gold.

The room which serves as the  
other fire-place than a square hol  
quently in the middle of the r  
with a few stones. The smoke  
an aperture in the roof; for her  
unknown.

The windows are formed of a  
paper, which has no very hands  
in fact renders the houses rather g  
Nor is the general style of arch  
country, either elegant or conve  
to our ideas.

The furniture is as simple as t  
ing. Here are neither sofas, be  
watches, nor mirror  
those



When they go on a journey. Though they have mirrors to decorate the walls of their apartments, at the toilette they use plates of copper & zink, highly polished, which answer the same purpose; and in these the fair sex can view their lovely persons almost as advantageously as our more brittle article of glass.

Kuno, or the secular emperor, is lord of the whole country, and under him rules a prince or viceroy in each province. The princes that are next in dignity are called Daimio; those of an inferior rank Siomio. If any of them is guilty of misdemeanours, he is amenable to the emperor, who can dismiss him, banish him to some island, even inflict capital punishment upon him. It is also incumbent on all those princes to perform a journey annually to the imperial court, to reside there six months, and to keep their family constantly there, as hostages for their allegiance.

But besides this monarch, there is a spiritual ecclesiastical emperor, whose power at present is wholly confined to the concerns of religion, and the establishment of the church; nevertheless this spiritual regent or pope derives his descent in a direct and uninterrupted line from the ancient rulers of the country, for more than the period of two thousand years.

The veneration which is paid to the Dairi falls far short of the divine honours due to the gods themselves. He seldom touches the earth. He is brought into the world, lives, and dies within the precincts of his court. His hair, nails and beard

heard, are esteemed so sacred, that they must not be suffered to be cleaned or cut by day-light, but only in the night, and when he is asleep. The holiness never eats twice out of the same plate, nor drinks out of the same cup; and they are constantly broken to pieces, that they may not fall into unhallowed hands.

Within the precincts of his court scarcely any one knows his name till after his decease. His whole court, with very few exceptions, are of his own race; all of whom, who are not promoted at the secular court, have rich benefices and convents given them.

Yet the Dairi's power is much retrenched; and he now derives his principal revenues from the city and district of Miaco, from a stipulated allowance from the Kubo's treasury, and from titles which he has the exclusive right of conferring. Even the secular emperor receives titles of distinction from his hand\*.

The Kubo, or secular emperor, is obliged to consult a council of six persons, who are mostly men in years and possessed of sound judgment. Besides the considerable presents he receives from the governors of provinces, he has certain crown lands and imperial cities, which are more particularly his property; and their native produce or manufacture is taxed to his revenue. In the same manner each of the princes derives a tribute from his respective province, with which he maintains his household troops, defrays the

As the expences of many of the European governments are so difficult to contrive new schemes of finance, might not the sale of titles for the life of the receiver be a new branch of revenue? We are at least as vain as the

expences

of keeping the roads in repair, and supporting his family in the necessary style of dignity. The aggregate revenue of Japan amounts to 44,400,000,000 sacks of rice, each sack weighing upwards of twenty pounds. A prodigious income, even at the lowest price at which it can be estimated.

The military weapons of Japan consist of spears, arrows, cimeters, halberts, and guns. Bows are very large, and their arrows long. Spears are not in common use in the army; they are chiefly possessed by persons of consequence, and are always displayed in their apartments on an elevated stand. They have a few muskets at Nagasaki, and at the imperial palace at Edo. These seem to have been formerly introduced from the Portuguese, and are only used in war, or perhaps are neglected for seven years together.

The cimeter is the chief and choicest weapon, and this is constantly worn by every person, even of the rank of a peasant. This weapon is about a yard in length, somewhat inclining to a curve, and has a broad back. The blade is of incomparable good temper, and the oldest are the most valued. They are far preferable to the Toledo, and will cut a large nail without bending the edge. According to the Japanese accounts, they will cleave a man asunder from the neck to foot.

A good cimeter is frequently sold for one hundred dollars, and it is considered by the natives as the most precious part of their property. The hilt is furnished with a round and substantial guard, without any bow, and is full six inches

The scabbard is thick and rather flat; and some-

Two predominant religions of Japan, are Shinto and Budfdo. The former is the most ancient, though its adherents are not so numerous as those of the latter. The doctrine of the former was originally simple and noble, before it was adulterated by many foreign and superfluous notions. Its adherents acknowledge and believe in a Supreme Being, who inhabits the high-heavens; but they likewise admit inferior or inferior divinities. Their adoration, therefore, is not for its object, the inferior ministers of his power, which, according to their creed, exercise dominion over the earth, the water, and the sky; nor may the destinies of men in their hands. They have also some confused notions of the immortality of the soul, and of a future state of rewards and punishments. According to their opinion, the souls of the virtuous have a place assigned them immediately under heaven, while those of the wicked are doomed to wander to and fro under the cope and canopy of heaven, in order to expiate their sins. Consequently the transmigration of souls has no place in their faith. The whole tenor of their doctrine has no other object than to render mankind virtuous in this world; their chief and universal care is, to preserve a clear conscience, and to pay due obedience to the commands of their sovereign. They abstain from animal food, are loth to shed blood, and will not touch any dead body. Whoever offends in these respects, is considered as unclean for a certain period, according to the Levitical law. The only devils they acknowledge, are those which reside as souls in foxes; these animals being considered as very noxious and dangerous in this country.

Thous

Though the professors of this religion are persuaded that their gods know all things, therefore it is unnecessary to pray to them, nevertheless, both church and state have, nevertheless, both church and state holidays. Their gods, or idols, they call Kami; and their churches are called Temples. In these edifices there is no visible representation of the Almighty, though they sometimes have the image in a box, the emblem of divinity, to whom the temple is dedicated.

Budido's doctrine was imported by the western coast of the East Indies; and doubt he was a prophet among the Brahmans. It is reported to have been born in Ceylon one thousand years before the birth of Christ. It is the founder of that sect, which has itself over every part of the east.

This doctrine, however, did not gain reputation till long after its introduction. It first reached China, and then passed over to Japan, where it was generally received; and being blended with that of the ancient Sinto, gave birth to the most monstrous and absurd superstitions.

Its principal tenets consist in the subsequent rewards and punishments of men and beasts alike immortal; that a just retribution takes place after death; that there are different degrees of felicity as well as of misery; that the souls of the wicked transmigrate, after death, into the bodies of animals; and at last, in case of amendment, are again reanimate the human form. To the Supreme God they give the appellation of Amida, and to the Virgin Mary, who is called Jemma.



lunar holidays in Japan are the first day of the month, when they rise early in the morning, dress themselves in their best attire, and pay their respects to their friends and superiors, wishing them joy of the new month. This has been universally observed from the earliest ages. The full of the moon, or the 15th day, is another holiday, on which people resort to temples in greater numbers than on the first. The second festival is of less consequence, and falls on the 8th, or the day before the new moon. As to these monthly festivals, they celebrate the full moon, and the first and principal of these is the New Year's Day. The country at this time is in a state of bustle and festivity; and indeed the first of the first month is set apart for pleasure throughout the empire.

The second annual festival falls on the 3d day of the 1st month; the 3d on the 5th day of the 2d month; the 4th on the 7th day of the 3d month; and the 5th on the 9th day of the 4th month.

All these making uneven numbers are considered unlucky days, and no business is undertaken on them, but they spend them in mutual congratulations. It is a maxim among them; that the gods take delight in seeing their subjects joyful and happy; and in this reverence they honour their benignity and other loves.

Some of the most celebrated temples, pilgrimages are annually performed, particularly to the temple of Ise, which is consecrated to Tenso, one of the most ancient of their gods. This temple is very old, and has no other ornaments but a mirror, and slips of white paper, hung round the walls, denoting that nothing impure can enter.

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then at war with them, and communicating the imperial court, gained that nation the benefit they have since enjoyed.

Philosophers and moralists are regarded in this country in the same light as priests and sacred persons; and their tenets are embraced with ardor with those of the spiritual sects. The morality of Confucius is in high estimation.

It is well known, originated in China, and is to resemble the ancient doctrines of Epi-

The Japanese not only make use of such artificial food, as are in themselves wholesome and nutritive, but take in almost the whole animal vegetable kingdom; not excepting the most noxious, which by their mode of dressing and cooking, may be rendered harmless, and even palatable. The meat that is served up in every dish is cut into small pieces, well boiled and stewed, mixed with agreeable sauces.

Women do not eat with the men, but by themselves. Rice supplies the place of bread, and is served with every kind of provisions. Miso-soup, made with fish and onions, is the customary food of the common people. Misos are small beans, lentils, the produce of the dolichos soja. Pigeons and fowls are very plentiful, and are eaten in great abundance. Even the flesh of the whale is a common dish among the poorer people.

Sake and sakki constitute the whole beverage of the Japanese. Wines and distilled liquors can scarcely be prevailed on to taste. However, they have never suffered themselves to be corrupted by European modes of living, but still retain their original temperance and frugality.

Sakki is a kind of fermented liquor from rice. It is tolerably bright, and resembles wine, though its taste is singular, and not very palatable. It is whitish, but afterwards it acquires colour from lying in wooden casks.

This drink is vended in every town, and is used to promote hilarity as well as to warm the body; it is always drunk warm by the Japanese. Taken in any quantity, soon heats the stomach; but its effects vanish in a few days, and are generally succeeded by a disagreeable ache.

Sakki is transported to Batavia and other parts of commerce; but there it is drunk only in small meals, to provoke an appetite.

Tea is in such universal use, that every rank undertakes a journey, with tea to carry his tea-equipage. The tea is indigenous here, and is met with in great quantities on the borders and margins of cultivation, or on such mountains and downs as are capable of being cultivated to better advantage.

This plant grows from the seed to a man in six or seven years; but in the third year it begins to yield some leaves. There are three harvests of this plant. The

gravity forms the general character of them, they have, nevertheless, their peculiar sports, and festivities. Some of these connected with their religion, others may in respects be compared to European plays or sports.

Those which have a relation to their religion, as the lanthorn-festival, or feast of lamps, is of the most remarkable. It is celebrated at the end of August, and lasts for three days. The Japanese call it Bang; and it was originally instituted in memory and honour of the Emperor, who, they believe, return annually to their fatherland and friends, on the first afternoon of the festival, where they remain till the second day, on which they are again sent away.

To welcome them on their arrival, they hang a number of lamps round the tombs on bamboo poles; and when the souls of the defunct are to depart for their leave, they fabricate a small vessel of paper, filled with lights and lanthorns, which they carry at midnight in procession, with music and loud cries, and launch it on the waves, where it is left to be consumed or swallowed up.

Our traveller had an opportunity of seeing the actors acted several times, both in Nagasaki and at Fukuoka, on his journey to the imperial court at Edo. The actors are always dressed in a grotesque manner, so that a stranger would be apt to imagine, they exhibited themselves to the people, not to entertain, the audience. Their dresses are equally uncouth and extravagant; the plots are of a piece with the acting. In the dramatic performances of Japan can, in every respect, be put in competition with those of Europe. But they have the same effect, and answer the same purpose.

surveying; but in all those respects, they are much inferior to the Europeans.

Poetry is a favourite study, and it is employed, as in other countries, to perpetuate the memory of their gods, heroes, and celebrated men. Music is held in high estimation; but they have not been able to make much proficiency in the science of harmony. The ladies perform on different instruments; but are particularly fond of a kind of lute, with four strings, which they strike with their fingers for hours together; though neither the effect nor the execution is very charming.

Some of the arts and manufactures are carried to the highest degree of perfection in Japan. They work extremely well in iron and copper: their silk and cotton manufactures equal, if not excel, the productions of other oriental countries.

Lackering in wood, especially their ancient workmanship, surpasses every attempt at imitation by other nations. They make use of the finest firs and cedars, and cover them with a varnish prepared from the rhus vernix, which grows every where in abundance. This varnish oozes out from the tree, on its being wounded, and at first is about the consistence of cream; but afterwards grows thicker. It is of such a transparent nature that, when it is laid, pure and unmixed, on boxes and other pieces of furniture, every vein of the wood may clearly be seen through.

This lackered work is generally farther embellished with gold and silver flowers, and figures laid on the varnish. Old works of this kind, in good preservation, fetch a very high price; as it seems they neither emboss nor colour so well as in former ages. Thus it is too with the porcelain of China; the most ancient is the most valuable.

Paper is fabricated here from the bark of the *Morus papyrifera*, a species of mulberry, and sometimes from the *Morus indica*. In Japan paper is used for a variety of purposes not usual in other countries, particularly for handkerchiefs; consequently its manufacture must be very considerable.

If the laws in this country are rigid, the police equally vigilant, and discipline and good order strictly observed. The happy consequence is extremely visible; for no country affords more instances of vice or irregularity.

Most crimes are punished with death, a sentence which is inflicted with less regard to the magnitude of the crime, than to the audacity of the attempt to transgress the hallowed laws of the empire, and to violate justice.

Fines and pecuniary mulcts, they regard as equally repugnant to reason and equity; as they are thereby absolved from all punishment; a procedure which seems to them to be the very height of absurdity and iniquity. If the horrible crime of murder is perpetrated in a town, not only the murderer himself, but sometimes his relations, dependents, and neighbours, are involved in the calamity, accordingly as they have been more or less accomplices in the crime, or have neglected the means of preventing its perpetration.

Dealing in contraband goods is death without mercy; and the punishment extends to every individual concerned in the traffic, both buyer and seller. The general mode of executing the sentence of the law, is by decapitation with a scimitar, in prison; though crucifixion and other painful modes of death are sometimes exhibited in public, by way of terror.

not generally known. This puts the guard against the commission of offence, what is doubtful, is always magnified, what is ascertained. However, they may plead ignorance of the laws, they promulgated in the temples, but also every town and village, for public and daily perusal.

Directions for what ought, and what to be done, are drawn up in a very concise manner, without specifying the punishment to disobedience, or adding any menace, as is frequent in the laws of Europe.

Imperfect as the science of medicine is in Japan, it has several distinct professors. Some occupy themselves wholly in the cure of internal disorders; some practise surgery; others use the moxa; and puncturing with a needle, another branch of the healing art.

The most frequent diseases are cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, &c.



is in motion ; but which sensation ceases the moment he is at rest.

No country presents more proofs of agricultural skill and industry ; and yet neither rewards nor encouragements are necessary. In Japan, the tillers of the ground are considered as the most useful class of citizens, and they are treated accordingly. They neither groan under oppressions, nor do they labour for others. The imposts indeed are pretty heavy, but they are paid in kind ; and the farmer is at full liberty to cultivate the soil in that manner which he conceives will be most advantageous to him. He is not pestered with mixed property, nor incommoded by Gothic rights of commonage.

One law, however, is singular. All are bound to cultivate their land ; and if a husbandman leaves more than the stated quantity of his farm unsown, he forfeits his fields, and another is at liberty to occupy them \*.

Rice is their principal corn. Wheat, barley, and rye are little used. Among the esculent rooted vegetables, batatas are the most abundant and palatable. They have many kinds of beans and peas, and also of alliaceous plants, turnips, and cabbages. From the seeds of the latter they express an oil for their lamps.

Buck-wheat (*Polygonum fagopyrum*) is most commonly used when ground to meal, and made into small cakes ; which, after being boiled and sometimes coloured, are baked and sold in the villages, and at the baiting places, at a very cheap rate.

\* In England, where the monopoly of land is become so destructive to the interests and happiness of the people, we should not be sorry to see this wise law of Japan introduced.

As in this extensive empire there is no tallow to be found, nor any butter is churned, the inhabitants have turned their attention to supply the place of these articles, by using sweet oils, both for dressing victuals, and for lighting their houses.

They have few quadrupeds, for which reason there is little occasion for meadow land. Their horses are small sized, and not very numerous. Of oxen and cows they have still a smaller number, and they neither make use of their flesh nor milk; the sole use of them being to draw carts, or occasionally to plough.

A very few swine, of the Chinese breed, are kept here. Sheep and goats are not to be found in the whole country. Dogs, however, are kept from superstitious motives; and cats are the general favourites of the ladies. Domestic poultry are plentiful, and much valued on account of their eggs, which are dressed in a great variety of ways.

That the precious metals are to be found in abundance in this empire, is well known both to the Portuguese and Dutch, who formerly exported whole ship loads of them. Gold is found in several parts; but that it may not lose its value by being too plentiful, it is prohibited to dig more than a certain stated quantity; and none can be exported either in bullion or in coin.

The richest gold mine is to be found on the largest of the Nipon islands, near Sado. The next most valuable is in Surunga. Considerable quantities of this precious metal are also extracted from cupreous pyrites, dissolved by brimstone.

Silver seems to be less plentiful than it certainly was at one time; and it is more esteemed, according to their comparative values, than gold which is so much more abundant.

Copper is common in every part of the empire ; and being richly impregnated with gold, it constitutes the main source of the wealth of many provinces. It still is exported in considerable quantities by the Dutch and Chinese.

Iron is far from being common in Japan. It is found, however, in some provinces ; but they are neither fond of exporting or importing this metal, at least for sale.

As their intercourse with foreigners is extremely limited, the greatest part of their commerce must be amongst themselves. Their inland trade is very flourishing, and in every respect free and uncontrouled. The harbours are covered with coasting vessels and boats, and the high roads are crowded with travellers, transporting their wares from one place to another.

Though merchants frequently accumulate great wealth, their profession is never reckoned honourable ; nor can they purchase titles or raise themselves to a higher rank. On the contrary, they are always despised, and the public at large entertain the most contemptible opinion of them, under the impression that their wealth has been procured at the expence of their fellow citizens. This shews a narrow way of thinking ; for in the most enlightened nations, the character of a merchant is always the highest.

The coins used in this country are of various denominations ; such as New Kobangs, Old Kobangs, Itjibs, Nandiogin, Itaganne, Kodama, Seni, Kosju, Kin, and Gomome Gin. They are generally simple and unadorned, and the greatest part of them have no rim round the margin, and many have no determined value, so that it is necessary to weigh them.

The Obang is the largest Japanese gold coin, and ought rather to be considered as a medal than a piece of money. It is a flat oblong plate of gold, rounded off at the four corners, nearly of the thickness of a farthing; and is stamped on one side with fine lines, and different impressions of the Dairi's arms. On the other side are inscribed several large black letters, authenticating the genuineness of the coin.

Among the silver coins, the Kodama is the most variable, as well with respect to its shape and size, as to the impression it bears. Of this coin, some are oblong, circular, spherical, convex, and flat. Sometimes they are stamped with more, sometimes with fewer, letters; and occasionally they only bear the image of Daikokf, the Plutus of Japan, or the merchant's god. He is represented sitting on two barrels of rice with a hammer in his right hand, and a sack at his left. The Japanese believe him to be invested with the power of producing, in any spot which he strikes with his hammer, whatever his divinity is for the moment disposed to have \*.

Having arranged his collections, and informed himself respecting the country, M. Thunberg, during a very hot summer, which succeeded his return to the factory, employed his time in making several excursions during this season of flowers; and had the pleasure to find his toils more amply rewarded, than during the preceding autumn and winter.

\* By the favours of one of the interpreters, our traveller procured a series of the ancient coins of Japan, some of them upwards of a thousand years old, which at his return to his native country, he presented to the valuable collection of his Swedish majesty at Drotningholm.

Amor

mong other beautiful or curious plants which  
ound here, he particularizes the *lilium su-*  
*um*, one of the most elegant flowers in the  
d ; the *camellia sasanqua*, a shrub very  
ly resembling tea ; the *arum esculentum*, and  
y others.

n the 13th of September, intelligence was  
ight that the prince of Owari, cousin-german  
ubo, had departed this life. On account of  
event, orders were issued that no person  
ld play upon any kind of instrument for the  
e of five days, the usual period of deep  
rning. The prince was turned of forty.  
e years before, he had been designated for the  
eror's son-in-law ; but his ill stars had de-  
d, that the day before his arrival at Jedo, his  
aded bride should pay the last debt of nature.  
n the 10th of October, the newly arrived go-  
or of Nagasaki reviewed the imperial guard  
ie harbour ; and after paying a visit to the  
ch admiral-ship, proceeded to the island of  
ima, accompanied by the gentleman who was  
ing from office.

he Dutch cargoes being nearly completed,  
traveller began to reflect on his future plan  
roceedings. Having little reason to hope  
he could make any considerable additions to  
avourite study, by staying another season, he  
ied the firm resolution of returning to Bata-

The new chief of the factory, indeed, first  
avoured to prevail on him, by offers of ad-  
age, to remain here another season, and at last  
tempt compulsion ; but neither could influ-  
him to relinquish the hopes of being able to  
nine, without controul, the multifarious trea-  
s of nature in some other country.

Every thing being ready, they bade farewell to the Island of Dezima on the 23d of November, and embarked on board the admiral's ship, called the *Stavenisse*. On the 3d of December, they got under way, with the *Zeeduy*n in company, and soon lost sight of Japan. The lading in each ship consisted chiefly of six thousand seven hundred and fifty pickels of copper, and three hundred and sixty-four barrels of camphor, each barrel containing upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds.

After a prosperous voyage, they arrived at Batavia on the 4th of January 1777, when M. Thunberg immediately waited on his friend Dr. Hoffman, who again made him an offer of his house. He then began to enquire after his former friends and acquaintances; and found that many of them had left this transitory state. As an irrefragable proof of the mortality of this climate, he mentions that of thirteen persons, with whom he dined immediately before his departure to Japan, only two were now alive.

Having paid his devoirs to his particular friends and patrons, who were alive, particularly to his benefactor, M. Radermacher, of whom he speaks in the highest terms of panegyric, it was his next care to examine the various articles which he had left in the care of his host, stowed in a capacious chest, placed on bottles to save it from the damp. How great was his confusion and surprise, to discover, on opening this depository of many hours toil and application, that the greater part of the herbs he had formerly collected in Java, together with a number of books, were perfectly rotten and mouldered away! Such is the noxious moisture of this ungenial climate, that it is almost impossi-

to preserve any thing in it, without frequent attention to airing and drying.

Yet insalubrious as the climate is, especially in the city of Batavia, the Europeans, with very few exceptions, lead here very irregular lives. At dinner they inflame their blood with ale and wine; and while they are smoking tobacco, they enlarge their doses of those liquors. In the afternoon they sleep for a few hours; and then spend the evening in company, with ale, wine, cards, and tobacco. In short, they continue their dissipations till they are half drunk, weary, and drowsy; when they at length retire to bed, where they have naturally to expect a restless sleep, and a comfortless repose.

After having examined the various productions of nature in the environs of Batavia, our traveller sailed to Samarang, along the northern coast of Java, that he might inspect the interior of this comparable island.

He landed at that place on the 9th of April, and soon after was attacked with a tertian ague, whose paroxysms he conquered by extract of bark. Scarcely was he recovered from his febrile debility, when he undertook a journey one hundred and eighty miles up into the country, in company with Dr. Boenneken, physician to the hospital at Samarang.

On the 23d, they commenced this botanical expedition on horseback, passing Unarang, Salagaja, and Kopping. In their way, they saw the Indian fig-tree, so remarkable for the manner of growth, and the extent of ground it covers. They likewise met with a new species of stinging ant, to which M. Thunberg gave the name of *tica stimulans*. The touch of this is attended

lodgings with the natives, they had for themselves, which was executed by their attendants with incredible expedition; they could unsaddle their horses, and take their things, their house was not only furnished, but also furnished with a couch and a table, all manufactured on the spot. The Javanese were employed in cutting the larger canes, into which they put the smaller, and after this, twigs were put between; so that in a few minutes the grate was completed, of rude workmanship, it was grateful enough to weary travellers.

Here they were entertained with dancing and music, which lasted some time. A jovial scene and spectacle of mirthful dancing would have given them extreme fatigue, if they not been pelted by the gnats in the room, so that they were never able to imbitter all their pleasures.



surgeon, however, about the middle age, totally blind from the same melancholy, could not be prevailed on to submit to the operation, though the governor urged him in the most friendly manner, and even offered one hundred ducatoons for his cure.

On the 14th, M. Thunberg proceeded in a Dutch ship for Japara, where he was inexpressibly welcomed and befriended by M. Vander Beek, the consular agent at that delightful place. In a few days he prosecuted his journey on horseback to Batavia, where a ship was lying bound to Batavia; thence he way thither he lodged with a prince nearly acquainted to the emperor, with whom he had the honor of supping, and of keeping up a conversation in broken Malay, till late at night.

After a prosperous voyage, our traveller again arrived at Batavia. Being determined to embrace the first opportunity of visiting Ceylon, and not being yet ready to sail for that island, with the permission of the governor, he planned an excursion to the Warm Baths and the Blue Mountains, in company with Baron Von Wurm and his officer.

On the 19th of June, they set out, and passing through some other places, they came to Pongkor, a handsome pleasure seat of the governor general; but little used, because of its distance from the capital.

On the 22d, they travelled over high mountains and rapids, and viewed the warm bath, which is in a valley, and has its sources covered with

There are also two apartments for the use of the soldiers. The water was hot, though not insupportably so; and on its sides was a thin crust of

a deep green hue, resembling verdegrease. The surrounding earth was of the colour of iron rust.

This water is aperient, if taken internally; but it is chiefly used for bathing. The climate here is very fine, and agreeably refreshing from its elevated situation, though it lies nearly under the equator.

Here M. Thunberg discovered a variety of curious plants and animals. In returning over the mountains to Pondogédé, they stopped to visit the celebrated pool of water near Mehemedon, where they found the climate of the north of Europe, and mosses and lichens, scarcely ever to be seen in the warmer parts of India.

The following day they travelled to Arkidomas, to view some Javanese idols, hewn in stone, and dispersed about the woods, in groups of three or four. Both the natives and the Chinese sacrifice to them; but on what pretext we are not told.

In this route they saw many wild peacocks, flying from tree to tree, and spreading their beautiful fans. Tigers are said to be very numerous and fierce here; for which reason, two soldiers incessantly blew small French horns, in order to frighten them away.

On the 26th, they made a diversion from the straight road to Mount Cherroton, which stands quite detached, almost in the centre of the country, and has many singular natural cavities, in which the swallows (*hirundo esculenta*) build their nests. These nests are of a gelatinous nature, and are highly esteemed among the luxurious. The natives made them a present of some of these edible nests, and likewise of two of the birds that produce them, which are small, and wholly black.

Here they were superbly entertained by the javanese governor of the province at dinner, and kept up some kind of conversation in Malay, which the whole party imperfectly understood.

Soon after they returned to Batavia, where our traveller was afterwards very assiduous in his visits to the hospital, in which numbers died, notwithstanding the best medical care. In fact, the mortality at Batavia has been gradually increasing, which is supposed to originate from the number and the filthiness of the canals.

M. Radermacher and Dr. Hoffman endeavoured to prevail on M. Thunberg to settle in this country, by the most flattering views of interest; but though the climate did not disagree with him, and he had, at that time, no particular prospects in his native land, he was deaf to every representation that had for its object to detach him from the country that gave him birth.

After taking an affectionate leave of his friends at Batavia, he embarked on board a ship bound to Ceylon, in the capacity of surgeon; and, on the 7th of July, they got under weigh with a soft and prosperous wind, which brought them in sight of that island on the 29th of August. In sailing up to Columbo, the ship had a very narrow escape from being run on the shoals, through the ignorance and indecision of the captain.

M. Thunberg, having got safe on shore, paid his respects to Governor Falck, a very learned and sensible man, at the same time possessed of a liberal spirit. He had likewise an introduction to M. Van Sluysken, inspector of the cinnamon trade, who commonly went by the name of Captain Cinnamon, and who treated him with much regard. And he had farther the good fortune to

find here two of his own countrymen, who bore honourable offices under the Dutch company. It is almost unnecessary to add, that they received him with affectionate regard.

Columbo, the Dutch capital of this island, is large and handsome, and well fortified. The governor's palace is very elegant and spacious, though it is no more than one story high.

The climate is naturally as hot as Batavia; but the country, being more elevated, is far more agreeable, and favourable to health.

Our traveller, in company with a Ceyloneſe, whom the governor had kindly appointed to attend him, made daily excursions in the vicinity of Columbo, and collected diligently the various productions of the spot, which were ſufficiently intereſting to repay the toils he endured in their ſearch.

Among other plants, the *dolichos pruriens*, celebrated as a vermifuge, was pretty common, as was that beautiful vegetable, the *Barringtonia*, which loves the banks of ſtreams.

It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the moſt valuable plant of Ceylon, the tree that produces the cinnamon, did not eſcape his particular inveſtigation. It is the *laurus cinnamomum*, and riſes to a middling height and ſize. This tree is diſtinguiſhed from the *laurus caſſia*, which ſeems to be a variety of it, by having broader and more obtuſe leaves.

The chief difference, however, between the tree that yields the cinnamon and the caſſia, may be aſcribed to ſoil and cultivation. Our botaniſt, who was well qualified to judge, does not conſider them as diſtinct ſpecies.

For a number of years the Europeans believed, and the Ceyloneſe maintained, that cinnamon, to be good, muſt be left to itſelf, and be propagated only by the birds. This abſurd prejudice is now removed, and many thouſand trees are now ſeen flouriſhing in the gardens, the bark of which is not inferior to the beſt that grow naturally in the woods.

The cinnamon leaf has a ſtrong ſcent of cloves; the root, on the other hand, ſmells like ſaffraſas; and it, by means of ſublimation, yields camphor. The tree, however, to which the Cingaleſe univerſally give the appellation of Kurundu, appears to be greatly diminiſhed in the woods; ſo that the barkers, for ſeveral years paſt, have not been able to procure the quantity required.

The coaſts round the whole iſland of Ceylon, the diſtance of fix leagues or more, inland, being entirely to the Dutch, though the natives occupy them under the juriſdiction of the governor\*. The interior and mountainous part of the iſland is ſtill poſſeſſed by the King, or Emperor, Candi, who is ſo hemmed in, that he cannot trade with any other nation.

Chriſtianity has made great progreſs among the Ceyloneſe; nevertheless, by far the greater part of them are Pagans, who pay great adoration to their idol Budha, or Budſo, whoſe image is to be ſeen in all their temples, and often in private uſes.

The Moors, who come hither from the continent, are pretty numerous in Columbo, and carry

\* As well-wiſhers to the intereſts of our own country, we do not help being anxious, that this valuable ſettlement, now in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, may be ſuffered to remain ſo.

on an extensive trade. They are generally tall stature, and of a darker complexion than the islanders.

Having satisfied his curiosity in the vicinity of Columbo, our traveller set out for Mature, in company with M. Frobus, who was going thither on public business. This journey was performed in a palanquin, which is not very different from the Japanese norimon. Their route lay through Panture, Kaltere, Wellotte, Hekkede, and several other places. The road extended along the coast, and was often incommodious and sandy, though enlivened on one side with beautiful forests of cocoa-trees.

In five days they arrived at Mature; and immediately set about shipping off three hundred and twenty-six bales of cinnamon in wool sacks, over which was sewed a cow's hide. The surgeons are obliged to examine this drug, and are responsible for its goodness. This they may ascertain by chewing, which, if long continued, brings on intolerable pain, particularly if it is of the coarser sort.

The superfine cinnamon is known by the following properties: in the first place, it is tender and rather pliable; secondly, it is of a light colour, inclining to yellow; and thirdly, it possesses a sweetish taste, and is not stronger than can be borne without pain.

Of this esteemed and valuable bark, there are no fewer than ten varieties; but some of them are very rare. Cinnamon is barked in the wood during two different seasons of the year. The first, which is termed the Grand Harvest, lasts from May to August; the second, or Small Harvest, from November to the month of January.

On the 13th of November, they set out from  
Ceylon, and arrived at Columbo on the 19th.  
At Columbo they found the distillation of the oils of cin-  
nabar commencing. Only the refuse and broken  
pieces are applied to this purpose. The oil is sold  
at the spot for upwards of nine Dutch ducats an  
ounce.

L. Thunberg was at much pains to discover  
the origin and mode of preparation of the ser-  
pentine stones, so famous in Ceylon. They are whol-  
ly artificial; and are prepared from a certain  
stone burnt, and mixed with a particular sort of  
oil found near Diu. These two ingredients  
being mixed together, are burnt a second time,  
reduced to a dough, which is then moulded  
into the usual form, and dried.

Of those celebrated antidotes against the bite  
of poisonous reptiles, he procured such a number  
at so cheap a rate, that he was afterwards enabled  
to sell them to his friends, at the Cape of Good  
Hope, as low as a rix-dollar a piece.

The Indians, who are endangered by such a  
number of poisonous animals, juices, and fruits,  
are likewise richly provided with many natural  
remedies; among which they reckon the lignum  
nervinum, ophiorhiza, and mongos, the most  
valuable.

December 7th, M. Thunberg made a second  
journey to Matre, at the instigation of the gover-  
nor, to visit the lady of Count Rantzow, who la-  
yed under a severe indisposition. He travelled  
night and day, in a palanquin, without halting,  
and accomplished the journey in three days.

Having now more leisure, he made daily ex-  
cursions in the vicinity; and as the precious  
resources of the island more particularly abound  
here.

here, he particularly applied himself to formation respecting their kinds, and the mode of finding them. The poor Moors are generally employed in polishing them, which was done on lead, and for a very moderate charge.

Of these people he purchased many both in their rough and polished state, consist chiefly of rubies, amethysts, rubies, the blue sapphire, the green sapphire, the blue tormalin, the green tormalin, the cinnamon stone, the yellow tormalin, tormalin, the white crystal, the white opal, the tarrisso, the yellow crystal, crystal, the black crystal, and the cat's paw, the latter is a pseudo-opal.

All these precious stones, some of which are peculiarly valuable, are more especially found in the district of Matore. They are usually found in a compound of fat earth and sometimes several species are native to the same bed. Many of them are washed down the mountains; and, in general, they are found at great depth from the surface of the earth.

The digging of precious stones in this country is farmed out annually to the highest bidder. In 1778, it was said a Moor rented this privilege for one hundred and eighty rix-dollars.

Large quantities of land, however, are commonly cultivated by poorer contractors by licence, who pay a tax in proportion to the number of men they employ.

One of the most extraordinary trees in the country is what the Dutch call Strunthout, and the English call Urenne. The smell perfectly resembles human ordure. When raised and sprinkled with water, the stench is quite intolerable.



Nevertheless taken internally by the natives as an efficacious remedy.

Our botanist was at great pains to procure some blossoms of this tree, in order to ascertain its genus; but was constantly disappointed. He could only obtain some branches, after repeated efforts; and, from the sight of them, he was convinced, that it was neither the *anagyris foetida*, nor the *sterculia foetida*. He brought some live plants of it as far as the British Channel in boxes; but they, and many other valuable and curious plants, were wholly lost and destroyed in a storm. Of the wood which he carried to his native country, the scent was entirely lost.

Another curious tree is the *slangen-hout* of the Dutch, probably the *ophioxylon serpentinum*, which is not only used as an efficacious antidote against serpents, but likewise in ardent and malignant fevers. The Europeans have cups turned of the wood, into which wine is poured, which, in a short time, extracts the virtues of the wood, and is drank as a stomachic. It is of a bitterish taste.

Near Candia, the capital of the country and the residence of the emperor, camphor is said to be distilled. This city stands upon an eminence, near the centre of the island. In its environs is a very high mountain, the summit of which is called Adam's Peak; and here the father of the human race is supposed to lie buried. To this place the Cingalese make frequent pilgrimages, and pretend that the print of Adam's foot is still perceptible in the mountain.

On the 28th, M. Thunberg returned from Mature, in company with the young Count Rantzow. They arrived at Columbo on the eve of the new

year; and soon after, according to three ambassadors from the emperor, to pay their respects to the emperor.

On the 5th of February, the fact was returned to the sovereign of the part of the company; by sending consisting of a merchant and two

Not willing to leave this beautiful out seeing as much of it as possible, undertook a journey, in company with Sluysken and Conradi, to Negu place they arrived the subsequent

On the 19th of January, they returned back, somewhat higher up the coast, an elephant toil, or snare, in which those animals were captured and the toil was constructed of stout cocoa in form of a triangle. The net was strongly fortified with stakes, and together by ropes; and became so that only one single elephant could squeeze through the opening.

When the governor gives order for elephant chase, on the company's part, happens at the expiration of a certain years, a great multitude of men go into the woods. These diffuse themselves over a certain extent of land. After they are all drawn nearer, and with great

; after which they are tamed, disciplined, and sold to the princes of Coromandel.

difficult to find an elephant free from some blemish; but such as are, will fetch from five hundred to one thousand rix-dollars each.

On his way back, M. Thunberg had the good fortune to find that beautiful plant, the burman-rhiza, which he had diligently sought by himself and others, for the space of five months without success. It grew on the low and fertile lands, and had just begun to expand its flowers. The Cingalese give it the appellation of wilende wenna.

The traveller now returned to Columbo; and made a discovery, which, if we may judge from our own feelings, was more grateful than all his various tours in this island. In passing near the fortifications, he had frequently observed a soldier present his arms, the custom of compliment, and view him with particular attention. This induced him to ask his countryman, who he was, and he learned that he was a Swede, who had formerly been notary in some college of Sweden, but obliged by misfortunes to leave his native country, and had failed in the capacity of a soldier, spent several years in India without any advancement.

Having informed himself as to the qualifications of his countryman, M. Thunberg solicited a discharge from the governor, and furnished him with recommendations to M. Radermacher at Batavia, where he soon after arrived, and was immediately promoted to the post of clerk, and then that of accountant-general. This anecdote is honourable to M. Thunberg's character, that he who cannot judge of his distinguished me-

ship, as a man of science, will have the use of humanity.

The time, at last, arrived when he was to adieu to his respectable friends at Columbia. On the 24th of January 1774, he departed for O where a ship was lying bound to the Cape; on the 6th of next month he embarked on board her.

They set sail with a favourable wind, and the 16th of March crossed the tropic of Cap corn. As they approached the South, heavy thirty and thirty-five degrees, they had frequent storms of thunder, hail, rain, and snow; at during one of them, the electrical fluid was observed to glisten round the tops of the fore and mainmast.

Several times in this course they saw water spouts hovering in the air, in various forms. These always began to disappear at the bottom. Thunder storms and gusts of wind generally succeeded these phenomena.

On the 27th of April, they cast anchor at the Cape; and after the state of the crew's health had been duly examined, they were permitted to land. M. Thunberg immediately repaired to the lodgings he had occupied three years before; and had the infinite satisfaction to find a Swedish vessel lying in the road, with some of his friends on board. He also received the agreeable intelligence by letters, that he had been appointed demonstrator of botany in the university of Upsala. On the 15th of May, he left the Cape for the time, and set sail for Europe, in company with four Dutch vessels. For several days the wind was contrary, with thick fogs; and when they were up on the 26th, they found themselves near

Nearly on shore. Had a heavy gale been blowing at this instant, they must infallibly have been lost. The commodore, it seems, had been greatly in fault on this occasion; but they soon after lost sight of him, and they pursued their voyage under the direction of the next senior captain.

On the 24th of June they were in sight of St. Helena, and in six days more passed Ascension. The 7th of the following month they passed the line, when the customary salutes took place.

Having previously come into soundings, on the 16th of September they arrived in sight of the Lizard Point, on the coast of Cornwall, and cruising about for a day and night, at last discovered the Dutch men of war that had been sent to convoy home the Indiamen. A lieutenant and clerk soon after came on board the ship, to look for contraband goods: but they kindly confined their search to the captain's cabin, and there only rummaged his wine bottles.

On the 28th, they sailed down Channel, between Dover and Calais, with a favourable wind; but in the evening of that day, a sudden and violent storm arose, which forced them towards land, rent their sails, and brought down the top-masts. They were so near the breakers, that all gave up the ship as inevitably lost; and the sailors ceased to exert themselves any longer. Indeed, owing to the avarice of the captain and the chief mate, who had disposed of the best part of the provisions at the Cape for their own emolument, the sailors had fared miserably all the voyage; and they were now so exhausted with toil and faintness, that many of them tumbled from the rigging, and several fainted away on the deck itself.

The unprincipled officers, not expecting voyage to be of such long duration, had been obliged to reduce the crew to a small allowance of the wretched fare they had received for them. This not only reduced the strength of the men, but occasioned great murmuring and discontent. For this nefarious conduct, the captain and mate were, in the sequel, arraigned and justly dismissed from the service.

After a dreadful night, when the morning began to dawn, they found that they had been driven in between the sand banks, nearly opposite to Ostend, and that they were entirely separated from their convoy. Seeing a prospect of safety, the crew imbibed fresh courage to extricate themselves from this perilous situation, which, by a favourable change of the wind, they succeeded, and at length arrived safe in the Texel.

Exclusive of other damage our traveller suffered on this trying occasion, he had the misfortune of seeing his plantation of upwards of one hundred curious shrubs, of both species of the bread fruit and other extremely rare plants, turned topsy-turvy, and absolutely destroyed, after all his pains.

With a heart, however, grateful to the Supreme for his protection, during many dangers in a period of seven years that he had been absent from Europe, M. Thunberg hired a boat for Amsterdam; and immediately paid his respects to his patrons and friends, from whom he received the most cordial congratulations, and their full approbation of his labours.

Having visited the different collections of curiosities in Amsterdam and the vicinity, and finished his engagements with the Dutch East India Company, in a manner equally honourable

Both parties, he resolved to travel to England, and to spend part of the winter in London.

With this view, passing through the Hague, and inspecting the stadtholder's cabinets of the productions of nature and art, he took his passage on board the English packet-boat from Helvoetsluys; but a heavy storm and contrary wind coming on, they were driven far from their course and landed at a distant place from London.

On his arrival in the British metropolis, his friends, M. Dryander and Dr. Solander introduced him to Sir Joseph Banks, whose kindness and favours he acknowledges in the most grateful terms. Indeed, our illustrious countryman, who had himself given up the allurements of pleasure and opulence for scientific pursuits in distant climes, could not fail to respect a man inspired with similar views, but contending with many superior disadvantages.

The amazing collections of Sir Joseph Banks were laid open to his inspection; and he farther visited, with satisfaction, the Royal Garden at Kew, and other private and public gardens, and museums, with which London and its vicinity abound.

In a word, our traveller seems captivated with every thing he saw in England; and he has since had the honour of being elected a member of the Royal Society, as well as of the London Medical and the Linnæan Societies.

Anxious, no doubt, to revisit his native land after such a tedious absence, he set out from London on the 30th of January 1779, in company with a countryman just returned from North America and taking the route of Holland and Germany

they arrived safe at Ystad, and informed their friends.

As a botanist, M. Thunberg has been worthy to fill the chair of his instructor, Linnæus. He has even improved upon his arrangement of vegetables, dividing them into twenty classes instead of the twelve generally followed by other countries; though this is now generally followed by botany in other countries, and has even attended with the inconvenience of aged admirers of vegetable nature to part of their studies anew, and has even schism among the professors of this science.

END OF VOL. XV.









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